The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3240. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

The Attack upon Roanoke Island Commenced.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE REBELS.

The National Forces Said to Have Been Twice Repulsed.

THE REBELS CONTRADICTING THEMSELVES

Late Advices from Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A flag of truce from Craney Island, to-day, brought over several ladies, to go North.

A lady passenger by the flag of truce reports that Gen. HUGER to-day informed her that he had received a dispatch from Roanoke Island, to the effect that the National forces had advanced to Roanoke Island and had been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, and the fight was still going on when the latest news was received.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A messenger, arrived to-day from Roanoke Island, reports that four Federal steamers were off the Island last night, and a large number of vessels were twelve miles below the Island. An attack was expected at this point.

Gen. WISE is in better health.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fleet at Anchor in Pamlico Sound—Sabbath Observances—Drills—Music—Chaplains—Loss of the Steamer E. H. Herbert.

MONDAY, Feb. 3—4 o'clock A. M.

The days of our tribulation are not yet accomplished; the spell is still upon us—the spell of weather, I mean; and the great invading fleet of Uncle Sam still rides majestically at anchor in the breezy Sound of Pamlico, where, to all appearances, it might ride until July, if it is to wait for "settled weather." The wind has been blowing "stiff" from the Northeast for twenty-four hours, and yesterday no boats, except they were strongly manned, dared to venture away from the ship's side. Consequently there was no visiting, no orders—except a call on the regiments of the first brigade for a morning report—and no mail.

The troops, pent up on board of their ships, improved the last Sabbath before the attack according to their individual tastes. It was rumored that the day would be observed with more than the usual solemnity, the chaplains being requested to return thanks to the Almighty for our progress thus far, and invoking His benediction upon our arms. But no such order came from "Headquarters." We have outgrown those old-fashioned notions. The prevalent idea in the management of this *windy* campaign seems to be fully embodied in that terse remark attributed to CROMWELL, "Pray to God, but keep your powder dry," with particular emphasis on the powder. I trust it will not all end in smoke.

The New-England troops excel in the musical faculty, and in every regiment from Massachusetts, Connecticut or New-Hampshire music-teachers or good singers abound, and many an otherwise tedious evening has thus been beguiled by the elevating influence of music. In this respect no regiment, perhaps, is more favored than the Massachusetts Twenty-third, composed chiefly of Salem, Marblehead, Danvers and Boston men. Many of the officers were members of the best musical societies, and leaders or pillars in their church choirs at home. Could their friends have looked in upon us on board of the *Highlander*, during many of the boisterous nights we have been anchored in this Sound, while the storm howled without, they might have heard:

—"Perhaps Dundee's wild, warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive martyrs, worthy of the name,
Or noble Elgin beat the heavenward flame."

On board of the *Huzzar*, which carries the left wing of the Twenty-third, they have their full share of sweet singers, and a very excellent band of music, under the lead of HENRY C. BROWN, of Boston. In the centre of the fleet, which covers an area of some two miles of the bay, is anchored the *S. R. Spaulding*, the present flag-ship of Gen. BURNSIDE. From her high decks he can easily survey the entire fleet, and observe all that is going on. On the deck of one or two vessels near us are gathered quiet groups of soldiers, and the sublime strains of "Old Hundred" which float across the waters, human voices mingling with the bands, testify that they are engaged in religious worship. To many of these brave and earnest men it will be, perhaps, their last Sabbath on earth. On the hurricane deck of the *Admiral* the officers of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, with a portion of their troops, whose bright bayonets gleam like polished silver in the morning sunlight, are practising their skirmish calls. Their movements are watched from neighboring vessels with much interest, and with something of amusement, while the officers and men wheel right and left by turns, fall down, rise up, practice the double-quick, deploy by fours, &c., all at the sound of the bugle.

The following are the skirmish calls for the First Brigade:

Forward	Dixie.
Quick time	Ellen Payne.
Double quick	Yankee Doodle.
Display as skirmishers	Girl I Left Behind Me.
Retreat	Pop Goes the Weasel.
Halt	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
March by the right flank	Hail Columbia.
March by the left flank	Red, White and Blue.
Commence firing	Half Officers' Call.
Cease firing	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Lie down	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rise up	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rally by fours	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rally by platoons	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rally on the reserve	Old Dan Tucker.
Rally on the battalion	Wait for the Wagon.

Copies of the above have been furnished to the troops, and the regimental bands are practicing the calls.

The strong northeaster which prevails renders these efforts at drill on the contracted space of the steamer's deck somewhat difficult, and not a little unpleasant. The thermometer stands at 43°, a temperature which keeps many of the men below decks, and makes fire comfortable.

It is understood that orders will be issued to start in the morning. We are undoubtedly to make our first landing at Roanoke Island, carrying with us three days' provisions. As this will not reach you until long after this event has passed, there is no longer any necessity of withholding thus much from the public. This point taken and fortified, the army and naval force will move rapidly to another place. As circumstances must in a great measure govern our movements, it would be premature to say anything further. It is even doubtful whether it is yet determined which way the army will move.

To-day the sky is still overcast, the wind blows with its accustomed strength, and, as yet, there are no signs of a movement. I have risen at an early hour to scratch a few last notes, expecting that the steamer *Suwanee* will leave with dispatches this morning. Appearances indicate, however, that she will be detained until the fleet moves northward.

LOSS OF STEAM-TUG E. H. HERBERT—CREW SAVED.

In my account of the narrow escape from shipwreck experienced in my last trip from Fort Monroe reference was made to a steamer which sailed in company with us, but turned back after getting as far as Hatteras Shoals. This was the *E. H. Herbert*, of Baltimore, Capt. WM. MATHE. She was abandoned in a sinking condition the following day, Friday last, her captain and crew being rescued by Capt. SETH C. AVERY, of the schooner *Wm. H. Mailler*.

When she reached the entrance of the slue, off Hatteras, her engine became disabled, so that the little steamer could not make half her usual speed, compelling her to put back, which she did, with the hope of reaching Cape Henry. They reached the vicinity of New-Inlet late on Friday afternoon, when just as night was about closing around them, and the vessel was going down, Capt. AVERY discovered the vessel heading toward him with her colors set Union down. It was a most providential deliverance. There was only time for the Captain of the tug to clear away his boat, and with his hitherto despairing crew, to step out of his sinking craft. A heavy squall from the northeast struck the vessels at this moment, which rendered abortive all efforts to save anything on board, and in which she soon disappeared from view and went down. The Captain and crew were brought to Hatteras Inlet, arriving safely on Saturday evening. The Captain's name is WILLIAM MATHE; Engineer, H. C. HANCOK; Pilot, GABRIEL MACOMBER. The other names I have not learned.

NEGLECT TO PROVIDE PILOTS.

The individual who has in charge the business of seeing to the piloting in of the strange vessels continually arriving here, is much complained of for neglecting to send out pilots when they are wanted by vessels in the offing. The *Mailler* lay off the bar over four hours with colors flying for a pilot, and no attention whatever was paid to the signal. As night was coming on, and as he had already experienced two gales of wind in the gulf, Capt. AVERY determined to put her in. He was unacquainted, but succeeded in finding his way through the breakers and reached his anchorage in safety. The schooner *R. C. Stannard*, of Baltimore, was in company with the *Mailler*, and did not get in until Monday. He was off the bar with all his signals set for forty-eight hours.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been quite busy, during the last two days and nights, in completing final arrangements for his departure. These have embraced the necessary distribution of water and provisions to the fleet—some six days' supply; the apportionment and command of the troops; programme of landing; the distribution of Lieut. FRICKER'S signal corps, on which great reliance must be placed, for the transmission of information from one point to another, day and night; and the inspection of the fleet generally.

The small fleet of steam-tugs, which arrived on Thursday from Fortress Monroe—the terriers of the navy—will be chiefly relied upon to tow the sailing transports to places of convenient landing.

As I am writing this on the deck of the *Spaulding*, the scene presented is of the liveliest description. The wind has died to a calm, and glimmers of sunshine give hope of a bright afternoon and a pleasant morrow.

On all sides, steamers, sailing transports, gunboats and naval vessels are grouped together, their decks alive with expectant troops, who are as jubilant as children just released from school at the prospect of moving away from this place, so long the theatre of their confinement, perplexity, and hopes deferred. The regimental Bands are sounding the strains of "Dixie," "Red, White and Blue," and other patriotic airs across the still waters of the sound. Among them, ringing out with clarion notes, is the shrill bugle of "JOE GREEN," of the Rhode Island Fourth Regiment. All ears pause to listen, and breathless silence reigns while his magic fingers are on the keys of that silver bugle. The scene is well calculated to raise the long-depressed feelings of the poor fellows who have so heroically endured their protracted imprisonment on shipboard, in this most stormy and disagreeable part of the coast. They will fight hard for a footing upon any portion of *terra firma* whenever the opportunity may present itself.

TIME FIXED FOR DEPARTURE.

MONDAY, 3 P. M.

General BURNSIDE has just announced to his officers his intention to start to-morrow, Tuesday morning. Each vessel has a ten-days' supply of water and provisions; and as everything is nearly ready as it can well be, there is no longer any known reason for delay. The sky is at present clouded over, and the wind is canting to the southeast, from which there is a light air prevailing.

As the mail will be sent on board the *Suwanee* at once, and as I have nothing further to refer to, until we reach that long-looked-for island called Roanoke, I close my letter under the inspiring strains of "Sweet Home," from Gilmore's Band, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and hoping to send you cheering news from the old North State by the next mail.]

I ought not to omit mention of the valuable services which have been rendered to the entire command by Mr. WILLIAM D. HALE, of New-York, for his efforts in the distribution of the soldiers' large mail, which has arrived here during the week. Mr. HALE is a worthy son of Mr. JAMES W. HALE, late of the *Journal of Commerce*.

E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The National Army About to Move Against Price—Preparations of the Rebels for Battle.

ROLLA, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The news from the West indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at the point whence it is intended to move against the adversary, and in a few days the whole command will be on the march westward.

Gens. SIGEL'S and ASBOTH'S divisions have reached Lebanon, and Major WRIGHT'S battalion of cavalry has moved thirteen miles west of that point.

Gen. DAVIS' Brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage River on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday.

Two of Major WRIGHT'S scouts report that PRICE has made a speech to his troops, telling them they were surrounded, that they must fight or surrender, and that they all decided to fight. PRICE is said to have been heavily reinforced from Arkansas, and to have collected large supplies of provisions on the road leading from Springfield to Fayetteville.

Capt. WOOD had arrived at Waynesville with 72 rebel prisoners, including five captains, taken between Lebanon and Springfield.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movement of Troops—Reported Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Calhoun—More Prisoners for Exchange.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 8, *Via* Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 9.

An order was issued from headquarters yesterday for the Tenth New-York Regiment, now attached to the garrison of the fortress, to remove to Camp Hamilton, as soon as the weather will permit, in order to make room for the companies of artillery recently arrived.

The following is from Southern papers:

The New-Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* reports the burning of the rebel steamer *Calhoun*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 7.

Four hundred and ninety-two prisoners left yesterday for North Carolina, to be exchanged.

MILL SPRING PRISONERS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Forty-six prisoners, captured at the Mill Spring fight, were brought here to-night. Among them are Lieut.-Col. M. B. CARTER, of the Twentieth Tennessee, and three Lieutenants of other rebel regiments.

THE VICTORY AT FORT HENRY.

Acknowledgment of Defeat by the Rebels.

Reported Destruction of the Bridge on the Memphis Railroad.

Additional Particulars of the Engagement.

GREAT VALUE OF THE PROPERTY CAPTURED.

Brief rebel reports of the recent affair at Fort Henry, Tennessee, are received by way of Fortress Monroe.

A dispatch from Clarksville says that Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy, our force retreating to Fort Donelson. Federal gunboats are at Danville, Tennessee, and the bridge at that place has been destroyed by the Yankees. 20,000 Federals formed the attacking column.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 7.

Fort Henry was captured by the Federals yesterday, after two hours' fighting.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Special dispatches to the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, dated Fort Henry, 8th, give the following intelligence:

Directly after the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats *Lexington*, *Tyler* and *Conestoga*, started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit. Yesterday the *Carondelet*, in charge of Cols. WEBSTER, RIGGINS, and *McPherson*, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, made a reconnoisance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, at Danville. They found quarters had been built at the bridge, and occupied by some troops, and there was also found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The inhabitants were deserting their dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every direction. The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboats which went up the river. Another of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of trains.

There were but eight guns captured by DICKEY'S Cavalry and Col. LOGAN, instead of fourteen. Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph-wire, which was easily removed. They are brass 6-pounders, and in fine order. All the prisoners taken (about 100 were sent to Cairo yesterday. The amount of property captured will exceed $1,000,000.

Reconnoisvances have been made by Col. LOGAN and others, to within a mile of Fort Donlaison. Gen. GRANT and Staff will make a reconnoisance this afternoon beyond Danville.

Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

I arrived from Fort Henry on the gunboat *St. Louis* this morning. We left the fort at 9 o'clock last evening.

Our gunboats took one 128-pounder, one 24, rifled, two 42-pounders, ten 32-pounders, one 24 siege-gun, two 12 pounders, one 6-pounder cais-on in the fort.

A rifled shell was fired directly into the muzzle of the 128-pounder. Seven guns were disabled. Thirty-one shots struck the *Cincinnati*, seven struck the *St. Louis*, and fourteen struck the *Essex*.

The *Cincinnati*, *Carondelet* and *St. Louis* were within 300 yards of the rebel batteries when the flag was hauled down on the Fort.

No one was injured. The *St. Louis* is as good as new. She fired 126 shots during the engagement; 33 five-second rifle 7 inch shells, weighing eighty pounds; 18 ten-second ditto; 2 fifteen-second ditto; 17 five-second and 8 ten-second 8-inch shells.

The *Cincinnati* fired 136 shots. The *Essex* fired 55 shells.

The *Essex* was disabled by a round shot that entered a forward port, passing through a heavy bulwark into her boiler. She reports 26 killed, wounded and missing. Her pilots, MARSH FOAD, of Pittsburgh, and Jas. MCBRIDE, of Cincinnati, were scalded, and died.

Capt. PORTER'S clerk, S. B. BRITTON, was killed, a round shot taking off his head. Two were killed on the *Cincinnati*. The second master, HEWITT, lost a leg, but will probably recover.

Our prisoners are Brigadier-Gen. Floyd Tilghman, Capt. H. L. Jones, of Kentucky, Acting-Quartermaster; Capt. J. H. Hayden, Chief of Engineers; Capt. John McLaughlin, Quartermaster; Major W. L. McComico, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Jesse Taylor, commanding garrison; Lieuts. J. Ormsley, Watts and Fred. J. Weller, and Capt. G. R. G. Jones, and sixty privates.

In the evening, three 6-pounders and five rifled field-pieces were recovered that had been taken into the woods.

The *Lexington* and *Conestoga* went up the river, it was supposed to destroy the bridge of the Clarksville and Memphis Railroad, last night.

Gen. SMITH, on the west side of the river, had captured the whole camp equipage of two regiments, and it was believed a number of prisoners.

At least six hundred shots were fired during the engagement. It was a most terrific cannonade.

The guns were well served.

I saw six dead rebels. Their loss could not be ascertained, the dead having been taken away.

The scene inside of the rebel intrenchments was terrible. In three rows of their log barracks not one escaped, shot and shell having torn everything to splinters.

On the *Cincinnati* one was killed, P. CASSIDY, of St. Catherines: eight wounded, one of whom, WM. LAKEMAN, will die. Capt. FRATT may save his leg.

Our land force on the east side of the river encamped at Fort Henry last night.

AN HOUR BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Dispatches to St. Louis Papers.

STEWART CO., TENN., CAMP HALLECK, Four miles north Fort Henry, Wednesday, 11 A. M., Feb. 5.

The night passed perfectly quiet, the enemy making no demonstration upon us whatever.

It seems to-day palpable that they have no idea of leaving their intrenchments.

Our cavalry's scouts were busy yesterday afternoon driving in the pickets several times, but meeting no parties of the enemy. They keep close in their holes.

Steamers were plying on the river above, during the whole night, evidently carrying reinforcements to the fort.

Some of the enemy's steamers could be plainly seen this morning.

When the *Iatan* arrived with her troops she saw a rebel gunboat, supposed to be the *Dunbar*, above the head of the Island.

The *Lexington* and *Conestoga* went after her on each side of the Island, and the rebel boat retreated.

One of our gunboats pulled up two torpedoes in the chute of the Island below the fort. They were made of boiler iron and pointed in the shape of a cone, with a fuse and match at the lower end, with a bag of powder weighing 80 pounds.

Two Confederate mail-carriers were taken by our troops near Fort Henry. They reported 15,000 men at Fort Henry. Reports have been received here of balloons and rockets being sent up from the fort.

A salute was fired at the fort about 10 or 11 o'clock last night.

The weather this morning is quite foggy, but the sun now appears to be gradually making its appearance.

The troops enjoyed a good night's rest, and are now in a fine condition to meet the enemy.

The rebels sent up a large signal balloon last night which rose well in the air, and floated away to the north of us.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Feb. 8.

A correspondent of the *Republican* says that the property captured at Fort Henry, is valued at upwards of $200,000.

Nine hundred prisoners were transferred from here to Alton to-day, where quarters have been prepared in the old Penitentiary.

Fifteen hundred cavalry and a battery of light artillery left yesterday for Fort Henry. A regiment of cavalry also left for Rolla.

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

A MOVEMENT IN EARNEST—DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKS TO BE ATTACKED—FORT HENRY—THE FORCE PROBABLY THERE—FACILITY OF ITS REINFORCEMENT—EFFECT OF THE LATE RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE—RECONNOISSANCE YESTERDAY BY THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.

PADUCAH, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

A genuine movement is now going on up the Tennessee River, intended for the reduction of Fort Henry. Four of the new gunboats and the three old ones constitute the naval force, while the land forces consist of about fifteen thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and seven batteries of field artillery. The expedition goes under the command of Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gens. C. F. SMITH, JOHN A. MCCLERNAND and LEW. WALLACE, commanding brigades. The force as above stated may be further augmented by troops now at Cairo and arriving there daily. The force is drawn from Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt, this place and Smithland, including perhaps one or two regiments direct from St. Louis. I have not been able to obtain a list of the regiments comprising the land forces. All from this post are taken, but two regiments. On Monday the first troops passed here on the transports, and preceded by the gunboats, proceeded up the Tennessee to a point five miles below the Fort, and were landed on the eastern side of the river. They have been followed by fleet after fleet of transports—the boats rapidly coming and going—until now nearly the whole force must have reached the point of debarkation.

In December last I gave you a description of Fort Henry and its surroundings. All that has since been ascertained, by reconnoissance and otherwise, confirms me in the opinion of the correctness of that report. But, as stated at that time, a large number of hands were employed throwing up additional intrenchments. This work has been prosecuted with energy from the middle of December until the latest accounts. Let me briefly recapitulate the main points of my former account, that the reader may better understand the situation of the coming engagement, the result of which (for weal or woe) will probably be hereafided to you by the telegraph before this letter shall reach your hands. Fort Henry is situated on the east bank of Tennessee River, upon its brink, about high water-mark. It is simply a large bastioned earthwork, not casemated, and, so far as is known, without bomb-proofs. To properly understand its position, let the reader take a common school or other map of Tennessee, and he will observe that the line of the northern boundary of the State strikes the Tennessee River on its east bank some miles further north than that at which it leaves the river again westward, so that a fort could be built that much further north on the east than on the west bank of the river, without trespassing upon the territory of Kentucky. The fort was first laid out, and at least partially constructed during the neutrality dispensation in Kentucky; and the rebel military authorities and engineers, wishing to get as far north as possible with their fortification, lest the soil of Tennessee should be polluted by the tread of the Lincolnite invader, placed it upon the point which will be readily seen upon the map where the northern line of the State strikes the river on its eastern shore. The fort thus built upon the sand is commanded on the opposite side of the river by a hill, the occupation of which by an enemy would render the position in the main work wholly untenable.

When I referred to this subject in December, preparation was being made to fortify this hill. I now learn that the contemplated fortifications have been made, but that they consist simply of two turrets on the hillside, one above the other, and mounted with a few heavy guns. It is said that these new works only look toward the river, and are unprotected in the rear; but I am disposed to think that it will be found otherwise. Even the foolish men who built their political fort in the river bottom, so low that recently by their own account the water was within four feet of their magazine, and within six feet of their guns—even these disciples of GEN. PILLOW could hardly have erected earthworks commanding their main work upon the opposite hill, and left them wholly unprotected in the rear. I judge that it will be found that there are intrenchments and rifle pits on the western declivity of this hill, to protect the works from assault by infantry.

The ground to the rear of Fort Henry, on the east side, is also higher than the fort, but is supposed to be occupied by bodies of infantry and light artillery, with which the post has been recently reinforced. At the time of the late reconnoissance toward that place, which Gen. SMITH was ordered to make in force, it is reported in Southern papers that BUCKNER, with four regiments, was sent from Bowling Green to reinforce Fort Henry, and it is understood that the place has been considerably reinforced since that time.

It is supposed by some that the garrison is, or soon may be, augmented to some twelve or fifteen thousand. Such may be the force which our army may to-morrow or next day be called upon to confront. The Memphis, Clarkesville and Louisville Railroad passes within an easy day's march of Fort Henry, crossing the Tennessee River eighteen miles above it, communicating with Bowling Green, Clarkesville and Dover, on the east, and Columbus on the west. As the rebel chiefs have impressed all the rolling stock of the railroads into their service, it will be easy to precipitate reinforcements upon the fortifications of the Tennessee and Cumberland with great rapidity.

Had the present expedition been dispatched in its full force, without the forewarning which has been given, success would have been certain. As it is, I have strong hopes of a good result, but not altogether without misgivings of possible failure or even disaster. May the result gloriously dispel my foolish fears. The rebels have lately been giving out extravagant reports of their numerical strength at Fort Henry—an old trick to delay the attack, for which they are not yet fully ready. I have heard estimates even as high as forty thousand of the troops at that place, but have no idea that there is to-day so many as twelve thousand there.

On yesterday the gunboat *Essex* approached within about two miles of the main work at Fort Henry, and threw over two hundred shells into or at the fortifications. She was replied to vigorously by the guns in the Fort. One shell struck the *Essex* on the iron plating of her bow, and glanced off. Another went through her cabin, where she is not plated, passing within a few feet of the Captain. No considerable damage done, and nobody hurt, on our side. Up to the latest accounts we have to-day, the bombardment had not been renewed. Such are the reports brought down by officers who have returned, and no doubt substantially correct. So soon as the forces are ready the new gunboats will proceed nearer, within easy range, and persuade the rebels that the work of yesterday was a mere reconnoissance, as it was.

TENNESSEAN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

East Tennessee to be Invaded by Three Armies—Knoxville and the Railroad to be taken Possession of.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

An Indianapolis dispatch to the *Commercial* says that Gen. THOMAS' division is said to have made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. CARTER goes through Cumberland Gap, Gen. SCHOEPF by the Central route, and Gen. THOMAS, with MANSON and McCOOK'S brigades, will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and communication with the rebel Government.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Naval recruiting returns for last week, give a total of 280 men shipped here, 130 of whom were booked for Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet, and the remainder for general service.

Recruiting for the army continues very slow. Two men and several boys were sent to Governor's Island from this City last week. Strong, intelligent boys, between the ages of 14 and 18 years, are much wanted for the company of field musicians, several having lately been sent to regiments. In referring last week to the length of service of the Sergeant in charge of the boys, Sergeant CHARLES HENKE, we made a slight mistake. He has been in the army nearly forty years, and has, therefore, very few seniors in the service.

Eleven men enlisted in the country for the Eighth Infantry arrived at the headquarters, Fort Hamilton, on Friday evening. The Eighth has now on the rolls about ninety men, all told. Capt. THOMAS G. PITCHER of Company I, is in command. Another recruiting office for this regiment has been opened at No. 147 Eighth-avenue.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, the steamer *Varuna* hauled into the stream, and her berth was taken by the sloop-of-war *Dacotah*. The latter has commenced to test her engines, and for this purpose will have steam up seventy-two hours.

The barkentine *Horace Beals* has left the yard, and the schooner *Norfolk Packet* is in the stream. There is now only one sailing vessel, the bark *A. Haughton*, belonging to the mortar fleet left at the Yard. The following steamers will form part of the fleet: *Octorara*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *John P. Jackson* and *Forbes*. The *Octorara* has been floated out of the dry dock, and the *Cayuga* and *Forbes* floated in. The latter will be overhauled again, as she was found to leak very fast.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, from Port Royal, arrived at the Yard for a new mainmast, stores, &c. She saluted Commodore PAULDING, and the salute was returned by the *North Carolina*.

The following vessels are at the Navy-yard:

Name.	Guns.	What doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	Ready for sea.
Richmond	22	Nearly ready for sea.
Savannah	22	Arrived for repairs.
Oneida (new)	9	Fitting out.
Dacotah	9	Fitting out.
Cayuga (new)	9	In dry dock.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
Dawn	4	Fitting out.
Sachem	5	Fitting out.
Uncas	5	Fitting out.
Currituck	5	Fitting out.
Octorara (new)	9	Fitting out.
J. P. Jackson	—	Fitting out.
Westfield	—	Fitting out.
Clifton	—	Fitting out.
Forbes	4	In dry dock.
Corwin	4	Revenue cutter
A. Haughton	3	Mortar vessel, fitting out.
Norfolk Packet	3	Mortar vessel in the stream.
Lackawanna (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Adirondack (sloop)	—	On the stocks, nearly comp'e.
St. Lawrence	50	Off the Battery.

The following shows the forces in the harbor at the present time:

	Men.		Men
Governor's Island	1,500	North Carolina	700
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor	1,400
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloe's Island	60	Total	4,782

Since guns have been mounted in Fort Richmond, Staten Island, a small guard has been placed there.

DEPARTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS FROM PHILADELPHIA—HAD WORK AT THE NAVY-YARD—THE OFFICERS ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS, Off NEWCASTLE, Del., Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

Among the multitude of your readers there are doubtless some whose "pulses throb responsive to our own," and to whom an occasional stray waif from our goodly ship will be a pleasure, and if you should consider your correspondent's effort worthy an insertion, others will in time follow which may be more interesting.

The *St. Louis* was put into commission on the 31st January, and a crew of one hundred and forty men and twenty-seven marines were placed on board, after which we dropped down to Fort Mifflin, where we took on board our powder and shell. Sunday, Feb. 2, we were towed to our present location to avoid the ice and refit. To refit? you will naturally exclaim—yes, to refit. No vessel, I venture to say, left the Philadelphia Navy-yard in as wretched condition as this. The idea of a ship going to sea without a "pump" in working order, independent of many minor deficiencies, is simply preposterous. There is evidently much negligence, if not culpability, in the discharge of duty by the heads of some of the departments of the yard, which should be rigidly investigated, and when traced, those implicated should be promptly and summarily dealt with. But for a succession of snow-storms since we left, our comforts would have been complete, and we could desire little more.

I am happy to say that a better set of officers and men than ours never trod the decks of any of Uncle Sam's cruisers; everything, in spite of the inclemency of the weather and the uncomfortable *et ceteras* of a vessel lately put in commission, goes as merry as a marriage bell. The commander, M. C. MARIN, is a model gentleman, and thoroughly conversant with his profession, and if his future deportment is foreshadowed by the present, our cruise cannot fail to be a pleasant one. Our executive officer, Lieut. JAMES A. GREER, is everything that we could desire of a gentleman in his position. Invariably courteous and affable in manner, as well as discriminating and just in the execution of his official duties, he has already won golden opinions. Our ship, under his efficient supervision, has already attained that look which plainly indicates man-of-war. Out of chaos he has brought regularity and *discipline*, which is the essential of a vessel of war. Most of the officers are gentlemen selected from our merchant marine, for their proficiency in their profession, and are a most estimable set of fellows. The crew also begin to put off the longshore man, and assume the jaunty look of the jolly "jack tar." She may not have the honor to participate in suppression of the rebellion, our destination being the Mediterranean, but if the occasion presents, our services will be effectively rendered, and should, perchance, good fortune lead us into the company of JEFF. DAVIS' pets, rest assured they will meet a warm reception.

We leave to-morrow, and will receive our first mail in Cadiz, Spain, touching at the Western Islands. All incidents, and everything that will be interesting to your readers, will be forwarded on all available occasions.

The following is the list of the officers: Commander, M. C. MARIN; Lieutenant, James A. Greer; Surgeon, Albert L. Gihon; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; Assistant Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Second Lieutenant Marines, Wm. S. Squires; Sailing Master, Wm. F. Stewart; Acting Masters, Geo. Cables, Joshua Rowe, John E. Johnson; Masters' Mates, Peter W. Fagan, Allen Hoxie, Hazerd Marsh, Henry Lane; Boatswain, Francis McLoud; Acting Gunner, Geo. P. Cushman; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Acting Sailmaker, I. E. Crowell; Captain's Clerk, ——; Paymaster's Clerk, James L. Neiler.

The armament of the *St. Louis* is as follows: 4 8-inch shell guns of 55 cwt.; 12 32-pounders of 33 cwt.; 2 Parrott rifled guns, 20-pounders; 1 light 12-pound boat howitzer.

P. W. F.

THE GREAT MORTAR-BOAT FLOTILLA.

The Organization of Capt. Porter's Fleet.

Formidable Character of the Expedition.

Mortars, their Origin and Uses—Concerning Shells and Fuses—Service of Mortars—Range and Elevation—Dimensions and Weight of Heavy Mortars—Monster Mortars of Former Times—The Three Great Mortar Fights of the Century.

The powerful flotilla of Mortar-Boats which has been, for some weeks past, fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under the superintendence of Commodore PORTER, is now nearly ready for sea, and may be expected to start for somewhere during the coming week. Concerning what particular rebel stronghold they are intended to beleaguer and bombard, official reticence, as yet, has made no sign. Whether, indeed, Captain PORTER himself is precisely aware of the point where his expedition is to make itself offensively felt, is exceedingly doubtful. One thing, however, is certain; if he does know, he keeps his information hermetically bottled up from all access to inquisitive outsiders. It is, of course, prudent and judicious to conceal the details of our military and naval preparations as completely as possible; for disclosures made here, to satisfy the curiosity of a loyal public, soon find their way far South, and, forewarning, teach the rebels to forearm themselves. To fit out expedition after expedition—as our resources enable us to do—ready to strike blows at any vital part of rebeldom that we may find exposed, and at the same time to keep the rebels in anxious suspense as to the exact spot where the blow shall fall, is one of the most important advantages pertaining to the National cause in the prosecution of this war. This same mortar fleet keeps half-a-dozen rebel towns and fortresses upon the very tenter-hooks of disquietude and terror, simply because its special mission is involved in mystery. Did Norfolk, or Savannah, or New Orleans, or Mobile—any *one* of them—know definitely that *it* was Capt. PORTER'S destined victim, then might it make defensive preparations—concentrate troops, intrench itself, mount guns, work itself up to the requisite pitch of patriotic desperation, make up its mind heroically to perish to the last man on its desecrated threshold e'er it would inhale an atmosphere polluted by the breath of the ruthless invader—and, in point of fact, all that sort of thing. But, whilst it is in suspense, it cannot do this. It doesn't care to assemble soldiers, to waste time in digging trenches, to gather cannon, when the first authentic intelligence it receives may be to the effect that these things are not wanted there, but a hundred or five hundred miles away. For this, and divers other cogent reasons, the less Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet—its composition armament, method of dispatch, and eventual destination—is advertised, the better. It is a case in which the rebels should be allowed to obtain the earliest reliable information; and, though we may feel a little envious of them on this account at first, we shall, in the long run, be inclined to come to the conclusion that, late news as we shall get it, is more welcome than such exclusively early information as is made through the medium of 13-inch shells.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FLEET.

That Capt. PORTER'S flotilla will be a most thoroughly equipped and formidable naval attacking force, there is every reason to expect. Capt. PORTER has made the mortar branch of the ordnance service his peculiar study, and, in that specific department, is looked upon by the profession generally as an officer of uncommon expertness and ability. An assault upon a place with bombs projected from mortars is, in many respects, very different from an assault with shot and shell projected from cannon, carronades or howitzers. Big, ponderous ships-of-war are not needed where the firing can be made at long ranges, often from behind sheltering bluffs, or at such an angle, "in shore," as prevents the guns of the fort assailed being brought to bear with any appreciable effect. Such vessels as the *Niagara* and *Wabash* can do immense execution with a succession of broadsides; but, to range up in broadside order at all, a ship's timbers must be of prodigious strength, and the ship itself must have the resistive power which size and weight alone can give. Mortars cannot be fired broadside on, as the direction they give to projectiles is, technically speaking, vertical, and broadside firing is nearly horizontal. Moreover, it is only when the attacking force has command of the sea and of the position which it chooses to occupy, that mortar boats are brought into requisition. The boats themselves, are thus not required for actual fighting purposes, though of course, they may get occasionally peppered, during a sharp engagement; but the danger of this is not so great as to make it matter of primary consideration. Small vessels, therefore, of moderate staunchness and limited cost are quite as good for the mortar service as the most expensive craft that could be built. Though small, a vessel can bear the lateral recoil of successive discharges of the heaviest mortars, without perceptibly careening, and, if reasonably staunch, she can coast with safety down to the place to be assaulted. She must be braced and bolted a good deal about the deck, though, for there is tremendous wear and tear of platforms, and of all woodwork thereunder, fastened, consequent on the mortars recoiling angularly downward, instead of running back like ordinary guns. To bear the strain thus created, Capt. PORTER has had the decks of all his vessels underlaid with massive timber beams, interlaced and riveted, and extending (where the main pressure of recoil occurs) almost through to the kelson. The mortars themselves rest upon circular revolving platforms, of novel and ingenious construction. By means of a very simple arrangement of machinery these platforms can, when the mortars are fired, be lifted from their rollers, and planted firmly on the solid beds beneath; and when a change of aim is desirable, they can be as easily elevated, and turned in any direction the gunners please. These platforms are a great improvement on those adopted in the British Navy.

The vessels collected by Capt. PORTER are mostly brigs and schooners, of sufficient stoutness, which have all been interiorly remodeled under his personal superintendence. The flagship will be the steam gunboat *Octorara*, and the "sail of the line" are to be divided into three divisions as follows: First Division (Lieut. WARSON SMITH commanding), schooners *Norfolk Packet*, *Oliver Lee*, *William Bacon*, *Arletta*, *C. P. Williams*, *Para*; Second Division (Lieut. W. W. QUEEN commanding), schooners *T. A. Ward*, *George Mangun*, *Adolphus Hugel*, *Matthew Vassar*, *Jr.*, *Sidney C. Jones*

less money. As to why mortars are so named, philologists differ. Some say that the word is of Greek derivation; others that its origin was with the Spaniards; which seems likely, seeing that mortars were first brought into use by them; others, again, that it comes from the good old Anglo-Saxon, to wit: from the verb *myrran*, to mar, to destroy, applied to that which destroys, breaks in pieces, or that in which anything is broken and crushed, (a chemist's mortar, for instance;) afterward (so says the learned WACHTER) to a kind of gun, from resemblance of shape. Spite of the Spaniards, let us, being Anglo-Saxons, abide by WACHTER, and, after the manner of our race, lay hold of and unblushingly appropriate such credit as accrues from ownership to so magnificent an implement of havoc and destruction.

What mortars are, and what their uses, may be more readily explained. A military dictionary will irradiate our ignorance with the following graphic definition: "*Mortar*, the most ancient piece of ordnance used for throwing stones; short pieces of large calibre, the trunnions placed at the breech." Nothing can possibly be clearer than this, after you have seen mortars and had their mechanism explained to you, and their trunnions and their breeches pointed out. Such a definition must be after a military man's own heart. Still, it would have been just as easy to say: "*Mortar*, a kind of short cannon, of large, shallow bore, with a chamber for powder; made of brass and iron. Their use is to throw hollow shells, filled with explosive material, which, falling on a building or into the works of a fortification, burst, and, with the fragments, destroy everything within reach." If it were desirable to go more fully into the history of the matter, it would be admissible to say further, that mortars were originally used for discharging either one very large ball of stone or a shower of smaller stones; but that was very long ago indeed. They used to be then classed according to the weight of the stone they could project. As they are now intended for the projection of shells only, they are designated not by the weight of the hollow projectile, which is subject to considerable variation, but by the diameter in inches of the bore. The shell mortar, which, with little change of form, has continued in use from the time of its invention to the present day, was (as before mentioned) a production of the Spanish military mind, somewhere about the close of the Fifteenth Century—Spain being at that time the most civilly accomplished and belligerently redoubtable nation in the world.

CONCERNING SHELLS AND FUSES.

Of the missiles that modern mortars throw, most persons possess some idea. Everybody knows they are great hollow globes of iron filled with gunpowder, and having attached a fuse, which, regulated to burn a certain number of seconds, (that is, until the shell shall have reached its mark,) then ignites the powder and explodes the iron globe into destroying, death-dealing fragments. The mortar shell differs from that used for cannon and howitzer practice, in that it is made thicker at the bottom or part that comes in contact with the propelling charge of powder, as also in the neighborhood of the orifice which admits the fuse. Thirteen and ten-inch shells are those most in use in the navy, and the dimensions of these are indicated within a fraction by the names given them. They vary in weight according to the amount of powder with which they are wholly or partially filled.

The fuses by which the moment of explosion is regulated, are of several kinds, variously denominated concussive, percussive and time-fuses. The object of the two former is to cause the shell to burst immediately on striking the object at which it is aimed; of the last, to cause it to burst after a certain time determined by the length of the burning composition with which the fuse is filled. The concussive fuse is furnished with an internal mechanism, so adjusted, that, though it resist the shock of firing, or even that of a slight graze, it will yield to the shock of impact—the concussion snaking the burning composition into the loaded cavity of the shell and producing the explosion. The percussion fuse, like the cap used for firing pistols and muskets, is instantly ignited by the mere force of contact with any object against which the shell may happen to strike. Besides shells, missiles called carcasses are sometimes fired from mortars. They differ from shells only that, instead of powder, they are filled with an inflammable composition, which speedily produces an almost inextinguishable conflagration when thrown amongst combustible materials. It was most likely with shells of this kind that Col. Brown, of Fort Pickens, lately burnt down a portion of the Warrington Navy-yard.

SERVICE OF MORTARS.

For serving a thirteen or ten inch mortar five men are necessary—one gunner and four cannoneers. Either can be fired at the rate of ten rounds an hour continuously, and, in case of need, more quickly still. The new mechanical aids lately introduced into the management of naval mortars greatly facilitate the labors of the gunners; so much so, indeed, that, at the bombardment of Sweaborg, during the late Russian war, the rapid practice on board some of the English boats actually rendered many mortars quite useless. This firing is rather a complicated affair, and must seem tedious to a looker-on. A small arsenal of instruments and tools is required to get a shell fairly on its errand of destruction. Each mortar has a tompion, or muzzle-cover, to which are attached a havresack containing fuses, a pair of canvas sleeves, (for the gunner,) a tube-pouch, containing priming-wire, friction tubes, a lanyard, "wound in the form of St. Andrew's cross," and a gunner's pouch containing a level, a gimlet, a vent-punch and chalk. Then there has to be a quadrant, plummet, pointing cord, scraper, wiper, pointing-rods, (to indicate aim), maul, broom, and hammer-wrench. As for the operation of loading, it is too elaborate to describe in detail. Altogether, mortar practice must be hard, and by no means unscientific work.

RANGE AND ELEVATION.

The range—that is, the object to be aimed at—of a mortar is ascertained by a mathematical process somewhat akin to the mode in which a sea-captain finds out the time of day, and for this the quadrant is used. Accurate aim, though, can only be attained by the test of firing, and watching how and where the shells chance to fall. Mortars are usually fired at an elevation of forty-five degrees, and the effect produced in mortar practice by a shell is in proportion to the height from which it can be made to fall. With very heavy projectiles, the height necessary to generate the requisite amount of terminal velocity can only be attained at long ranges, or by giving the mortar a greater elevation than 45 degrees. The height necessary to produce this terminal velocity is, with an 8-inch shell, 2,756 feet; with a 10-inch shell, 3,422 feet; with a 13-inch shell, 4,340 feet; but these altitudes require, at 45 degrees elevation, ranges to which shell cannot be thrown with accuracy. Very satisfactory practice may, however, be made from that elevation at 800 or 1,000 yards with 10 and 13 inch mortars. But lessening these distances would decrease the efficiency of a bombardment against *permanent* works in a degree not compensated by superior certainty of aim. At the seige of Antwerp, in 1832, the great effect produced by the French mortar batteries in destroying the shelter of the garrison, was attributed to the extended range at which they were fixed.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT OF HEAVY MORTARS.

A 13-inch sea mortar weighs (in round numbers) 11,000 pounds; its bed over 9,000 pounds more. It is about 4 feet 2 inches in length, and will (loaded with 20 pounds of powder) throw a shell of 197 pounds nearly 4,500 yards, (2⅝ miles,) or a carcase of 212 pounds about as far. A 10-inch mortar of the same class weighs close upon 6,000 pounds, and its bed 3,000 pounds. It will throw a shell of 87 pounds 4,000 yards. In Capt. PORTER'S fleet there are 20 of these 13-inch mortars, besides others of inferior calibre, the first serious experiments with which the rebels will soon have an opportunity of witnessing. There are these advantages in very big shells: With only enough powder to explode them, they burst into a larger number of fragments than smaller shells; whilst, with a full charge of powder, their superior weight sinks them deeply enough in the earth, or through the arched ways of fortifications, to make them act in the most devastating manner as a mine.

MONSTER MORTARS OF FORMER TIMES.

Several attempts have been made in former times to manufacture mortars of collossal magnitude. During the siege of Cadiz by the French, in 1809, the assailing fleet fired shells into the town from two large mortars, at a distance of 4,000 yards. These mortars were of about 13-inch calibre, but of different internal construction to mortars of the present day, and nearly eight feet in exterior length. They were fired with a 40-pound charge of powder. A great deal of lead was run into the shells used with them, which shells seldom burst, and, even when they did, effected inconsiderable damage. The largest mortar ever employed in active service was the iron 24-inch mortar tried by the French against the citadel of Antwerp in 1832, during the war of separation between the Dutch and Belgians. The dimensions of this monster were as follows: weight of mortar (metal) 14,700 pounds; of bed, (wood,) 16,000 pounds; weight of shell, (full charged,) 1,015 pounds; weight of empty shell, 916 pounds; diameter of shell, 24 inches; thickness, 2½ inches; powder in shell, 99 pounds; powder in chamber, (full charge,) 30 pounds. This mortar was chiefly remarkable for the extremely bad shells cast for it, and the time it occupied in loading.

A Mr. MALLETT, some years ago, in England, sought to make a mortar of 36-inch calibre, formed of flat iron rings bound together by longitudinal bars of iron. It was to fire a shell weighing, when filled, 3,000 pounds. If the idea had been practicable, Mr. MALLETT would have produced a decided sensation in the first place he favored with a few of them. But, like a great many other admirable ideas, practicality was just the very thing it lacked. It has not been heard of since the Crimean War.

THE THREE GREAT MORTAR FIGHTS OF THE CENTURY.

The bombardment of Sweaborg during that war and the siege of Antwerp are the only two occasions on which mortars have been used, in any force, within the memory of this generation. Capt. PORTER'S Expedition, so far as weight of ordnance goes, may take rank with either. Let us trust that the upshot of his endeavors against the rebels will more resemble the triumph of the French over the Dutch at the latter place than the discomfiture of the allies by the Russians at the former.

THE WAR IN KENUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTLE OF THE CUMBERLAND—CRIES OF THE OPPRESSED—ACTION WANTED AND NEEDED BY THE ARMIES OF THE WEST—NECESSITY OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND OCCUPATION.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

Official accounts put our force engaged in the battle of the 19th at about 3,000. One or all of our three batteries thundered at the rebels during and after the engagement proper, and had much material and moral effect, especially after the rout began. Gen. CARTER'S First and Second Tennessee were not in the fight, though near by, posted on our left to prevent a flank attack on that side. The Louisville ladies are preparing, with suitable inscriptions, four splendid flags for the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota. CRITTENDEN'S force on the field was about 6,000 men and two batteries. They outnumbered us three to one in the first part of the battle, and about two to one near its close. Their loss in killed and wounded was at least 350, besides untold numbers drowned, and 150 captured. We caught nearly 2,000 horses. Our loss was 219 killed and wounded. It is said the fugitives ran 32 miles without stopping, and that CRITTENDEN distanced them all—though stopping so often to take a drink—brought up away below the Tennessee line and now has not more than 2,500 men. Gen. CARTER'S Brigade has started for Barboursville, and Gen. SCHOEPF'S for Monticello. The weather and roads permitting, Gen. THOMAS' Division may soon report important progress in several directions.

East Tennessee, if saved at all, will be saved speedily. If our army had penetrated that region last November, the whole State of Tennessee might have been ours to day. The whole of East Tennessee was then confessedly "in a state of rebellion, hostile to the Confederate Government;" then "there was a large majority of the people sympathizing with the enemy." Are they never to be rescued from the clutches and toils of the secession leaders?

Many Tennessee officers are reported serving to prevent the "sequestration" of their property, or to protect their families from insult and outrage. They, and most of their rank and file, might never again bear arms against the Union, if they had their own way, and were enlightened as to the real policy of the Union Government. When proclamations drafted in the spirit of Col. GARFIELD'S to the citizens of the Sanny Valley, shall reach the ears and eyes of the suffering people in the Mississippi Valley, they must and will, unless detained too long, tell very greatly for the Union.

Refugees from our counties of Allen and Warren implore Gen. BUELL to throw forward force enough to save the section between Columbia and Bowling Green from utter desolation by the Visigoths, who are appropriating and destroying every particle of property belonging to those Kentuckians who have volunteered in the National service, or fled to the National camps for personal protection. The leading secession Vandals applaud the burning and destruction of property by HINDMAN'S advance, and proclaim that "rather than the vile Yankees should have the use or benefit of them, we would see every house in the State burned down, and every foot of ground laid waste and made desolate." As our armies advance, they can, by proper management, secure abundance of help and subsistence from the neighboring people, without resorting to any of the barbarous and despicable coercive expedients practiced upon them by the enemy. By abundance I mean all that can be expected from a people so impoverished, enfeebled, embarrassed and bewildered by the demons of secession. As we move let all the oppressed who want guns be promptly furnished with them, to fight and vanquish the common foe. We may look for early successful strokes in North-East Tennessee. Command of the railroads and rivers in West and East Tennessee would insure our success. Rebels predict they will end this war in sixty days. In sixty days, indeed, they or we may have done much to determine the result, if not the duration of the war. Decisive action is of immense moment to us, as it is to the Confederates.

The officers and soldiers under Gens. BUELL and HALLECK want and need continuous action and employment, for their own sakes, as for the good of the cause. While stationary let them be constantly employed in preparing for action. Let all their camps be schools of rigid, thorough military instruction. Military discipline saved us at Wild Cat, Ivy Mountain, Munfordsville, Middle Creek and Logan's Cross Roads. Military discipline will save and prosper us in the future. Here, in Louisville, under Gen. BUELL'S eye, some officers, for lack of sufficient employment commensurate with their pay, seem rather inclined to dissipation, luxurious and licentious indulgence, to wine (or something stronger) and women, the drawing-room, dining-room, bar-room and gaming-table. However, they will likely soon have enough to do, and then set a better example to the privates, who can so much less afford to dissipate and play the gentleman. The hardships and the dangers and the laurels of their country's tented fields will soon make men and heroes of the mali. PONTIAC.

OBJECT OF GRANT'S ADVANCE—HIS FORCE—REBEL MOVEMENTS, DESERTIONS AND LOSSES—BUELL'S ORDERS—JUDGE YEAMAN ON THE DOOM OF SLAVERY, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Advices of the 2d from Cairo represent that the destination of Gen. GRANT'S present expedition is Forts Henry and Donelson, on the Tennessee and the Cumberland, to be assailed simultaneously by land forces and gunboats. His four brigades comprise 20,000 to 25,000 men. He has some twenty infantry regiments, seven cavalry regiments and nine movable batteries of artillery. If he shall shut off all communication between Bowling Green and Memphis, Columbus and Memphis, and Columbus and Nashville, while Gen. THOMAS closes the avenues between Bowling Green and Nashville, the Invaders will be in a bad fix.

The last report or rumor is that they number 25,000 at and near Bowling Green, BUCKNER and FLOYD having taken away 15,000 in the directions of Nashville and Paris; that numerous sixty days' and six months' men have gone home, and many more will leave; that one of BUCKNER'S Staff—his nephew—has deserted; that 15,000 of JOHNSON'S command have died—600 in one week; that some of the largest guns at Bowling Green have been shipped to Clarkesville and Columbus; and that BEAUREGARD, with 15,000 from Manassas, will operate against THOMAS.

Secessionists here magnify their brothers' freebootings in the Green River Valley into great victories. They get up some new sensation lie for every day. JACKSON cut to pieces! T. L. CRITTENDEN defeated and routed! Lebanon taken and BUELL'S army retreating to Louisville! And a great deal more such stuff swallowed daily and nightly with their whisky to keep their spirits up. Secession began in a big drunk, and will end in a tremendous collapse. Its rifled whisky and burnt brandy can't save it.

Eight immense siege guns, from Pittsburgh, with accoutrements complete for twenty-two 6-pounders and 24-pounders rifled Parrotts, were landed here yesterday, and a vast amount of ammunition, shot, and shells, to be reshipped for Cairo.

Gen. MCCOOK is ferreting the spies in his camps, and holds all civilians within his lines under rigid scrutiny. Gen. BUELL requires all "camp loafers" and suspicious outsiders to report themselves to the nearest Provost-Marshal, and to answer all his questions. The General also orders all soldiers, sick or otherwise, who are absent on furlough, to report at once to the proper officers in Louisville. I presume this applies to officers, too.

I learn there are now about 1,500 soldiers in the General Hospital here, and five or six, on the average, die per day.

It is fine weather now, and possibly it may be henceforth much more favorable for military movements. Last month the mean temperature here was 36.8, and rain gauge 6.70; in December, mean temperature, 42; rain gauge, 1.57.

Judge THAMAN, Representative of Daviess, in another letter to Col. HARNEY, holds that the resentment of the free populations of Missouri, Kentucky, East Tennessee, Western Virginia, Eastern and Western North Carolina, Maryland and Delaware, will eventually fall heavily upon the institutions of Slavery, just as surely as that human nature is the same now as ever; that every influence which would affect Slavery injuriously after the rebellion's defeat, would only operate with increased effect after the success of the rebel cause, except that a thirst for revenge would take the place of the insolence of victory among the armies and population of the Union; that in cases of an open contest between the dominant and servient races, the superior race would prove the victor, and the other would be exterminated, or removed beyond the seas; that whenever the black man's room becomes more valuable than his labor, he will be shoved out of the way; and that the men of the South have invited, if they have not fastened, upon their posterity, the violent, in lieu of the peaceful, solution of the great questions involved in the relation of master and slave.

It appears to me that Mr. BATTELLE'S emancipation, apprenticeship, and colonization plan may be quite applicable for establishing free white labor west of the Blue Ridge, and making at least that section of Virginia absolutely free, and if adopted and carried out, will be the beginning of the end of slave labor in the Border States—a most salutary illustration of the truth of ALFRED IVERSON'S avowal that all these States can live and flourish without slaveholding.

PONTIAC.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Ovation to the Fifth New-York Zouaves—Banner Presentation at Fort Federal Hill—The Ladies of Baltimore and the Soldiers of the Union—Addresses by J Wills, Esq., and Col. G. K. Warren—Union Sentiment in the Monumental City.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT FEDERAL HILL,
BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The Fifth New-York Zouaves, Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, commanding, still constitute the garrison of the Fort which they erected on this hill last Fall. It is wearisome work to the men,—this standing still and waiting for the day of action in the field. But be not impatient, soldiers; be not impatient, friends at home; be not impatient, spectators abroad, if the days of the decisive blows are deferred. They are coming, and every delay is made the opportunity for fresh and increased preparation for them in the army of the Union.

When the Fifth Regiment left Fort Schuyler last May, and marched down Broadway on its way to the seat of war, its military bearing and precise performance of the incidental manœuvres of the parade were the subject of much remark; this, in a body of men who had been drilling together but a month. Those who criticised then, would scarcely recognize the same body of men now,—they have improved so much. Drill all the morning, drill all the afternoon, and studying of tactics in the evening, fill up the sum of the daily duties at this post. Battalion manœuvres, company movements, practice in both the heavy and light Infantry manuals, bayonet exercise according to the valuable treatise of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the management of heavy artillery, the school of the light battery, and a peculiar system of repelling assaults on fortified works, have all been mastered both in theory and practice, and the men feel a greater pride in the regiment, and have more confidence in themselves than they ever had before. The grounds without the Fort have been sloped to a glacis, and all unnecessary obstructions have been removed from the interior, so that there is ample room for all the exercises.

The people of Baltimore have visited Federal Hill in throngs, and witnessed the performances of the Zouaves, day after day. Relations of the most friendly character have sprung up between the members of the regiment and the people of the City. Even the newspapers here most in the interest of the Secessionists have published articles in which, while other *corps* were spoken of in terms of censure, it was confessed that the bearing of the men of this command was that of high-minded and magnanimous foes. After the excursion to the Eastern Shore of Virginia in which the Zouaves took part, a letter appeared in the Maryland *News Sheet*, the organ of the infidical, which commended their forbearance during that brief campaign from the excesses that too frequently mark the progress of armies through an enemy's country.

Baltimore has become the most quiet and well-behaved city in the Union. Citizens of all classes may now walk through its streets by night or by day, minding their peaceful avocations or in search of entertainment, without fear of molestation from any one. The name of "Plug Uglies" is become obsolete, and the street brawls which at one time disgraced the city, now never occur. The people of the place may be thankful to the General Government that these things are so. They cannot be otherwise than grateful when they reflect that but for the strong arm of the protecting power, Maryland, like Northern Virginia, would have been a desolated wilderness to-day, instead of their city, which lies slumbering in comparative security at this midnight moment. (12½ A. M.—Ed.) Fort of Federal Hill, would have been flooded with the blood of her own inhabitants, armed against each other. There is a better tone pervading society than we found here when we came hither from Fort Monroe, last Summer. A change has come over its spirit. It is not difficult to find a Unionist here now, and sympathizers with Secessionists, whose number, I believe, is growing smaller every day, have at least learned—valuable lesson—to hold their tongues. Even the ladies, who at first turned up their pretty noses at us as we passed them in the streets, have become reconciled to the horrid soldiers.

Yesterday, the fair ones presented the Fifth Regiment with a large American ensign, the work of their own hands. It was a gala day at the Fort. The announcement that it would be made the occasion of an exhibition of Zouave drill, brought thongs of people of both sexes to the hill. They filled the balconies of the barracks and those portions of the parade-ground which were not to be occupied in the military exercises. At 2½ P. M., the ceremonies of the presentation commenced. At that hour the excellent band of the Fifth burst forth with an enlivening quick step, and the companies marching from their several parade grounds, formed the regimental line on three sides of the square in the interior of the fort. It was a beautiful sight. Neatness, so indispensable to military discipline, characterized every man,—his arms, his clothing, his accoutrements. The Zouave, in his immaculate white turban, red Fez cap with yellow tassel, blue jacket with red trimmings, red baggy trowsers, brown leather greaves, white leggings and gloves, polished boots, brasses and accoutrements, and arms that glisten with much cleaning, is a picture in himself. A thousand and more such men standing motionless in line in the position of the soldier, each musket at a shoulder and all parallel with each other, are more than a thousand times more so. Col. WARREN, as soon as the Adjutant turned the command over to him, formed the battalion in double column, closed in mass, the centre resting opposite the front of his own quarters, where on the piazzas stood many of the ladies from whom the gift was to come, and the orator selected by them to present it. The latter, (J. WILLS, Esq.,) stepping forward, delivered an address substantially as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVE REGIMENT:—I have been honored with the privilege, by patriotic ladies of Baltimore, of presenting, in their name and on their behalf, to your regiment, the Fifth New-York Zouaves, this beautiful ensign of our country's nationality. No higher compliment can be desired than to know that it has been bestowed by fair hands and true hearts upon those who are ever ready to preserve and protect so priceless a gift. Obedient, therefore to the pleasing trust conferred upon me, it becomes my high privilege to present your noble regiment, in the name of the ladies of Baltimore, with this our country's flag. [Great applause.]

Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN received the flag on behalf of the regiment, and responded as follows:

SIR: Allow me to return, through you, to our fair friends of the city of Baltimore, the heartfelt thanks of this regiment for the friendly interest they have shown in presenting it with a National flag, the work of their own hands. It is impossible for us not to feel our patriotism glow afresh at this proof of their confidence. The unfortunate condition of our country brought us in your midst, and it is a source of unfailing gratification that in this gift they show that our true position is understood. We came as supporters of the American flag and the beloved Constitution, of which it is the chosen emblem, and not as conquerors or oppressors. We believe that the necessity which occasioned our presence here has now passed away, and trust that this fort which we have aided in constructing will hereafter be a safeguard against a future outbreaking of lawless violence. We hope soon to be called again to the active scenes of the now receding rebellion, and trust, as a part of the great Union army, to see this flag, endeared by the associations of to-day, waving in some place where our misguided brethren yet flaunt their rebellious banner. When that time comes, may the knowledge that this flag of our country was made by the ladies of a sister Southern State help to dispel the feelings of animosity engendered by the strife. Again I beg you will present to the ladies our sincere thanks.

Loud cheering followed, which was drowned, after a while, by the appropriate and well-beloved music of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Judge HEYWARD, of Baltimore, next sung a funny song, in which the relations of the "red devils" to the Monumental City, and especially to the ladies thereof, were humorously referred to. This over, the men marched back to their quarters, and the drums sounded the signal for the drill in the bayonet exercise. Detachments from each company deployed for this purpose and executed with wonderful agility the leaps, the passades, the developments, the volts, the guard, the thrusts, the lunges, the blows with the butt, the parries—all the movements of the Zouave manual. Then followed the drill with the Light Artillery, and after that the heavy guns were manned, and the method of loading and firing them demonstrated. Want of time, and the muddy condition of the space outside of the Fort interfered with the programme of the day, so that the battalion evolutions and the manning of the defences were omitted. The exercises were conducted under the special charge of Lieut.-Col. DURYEA, Maj. HULL, and Capts. WINSLOW and BURNETT. The whole concluded with the usual evening dress parade. At its close the numerous assemblage separated.

This ovation to the soldiers of a New-York regiment, by the people of a city where less than a year ago the Secessionists ruled by mob law, and American soldiers were shot down in the street, is gratifying and significant. The healthier tone of public sentiment here seems to vindicate the policy of the Government, which sends its armies among our erring brethren, not to devastate, to raze, to destroy,—not to insult those whom the fortunes of war may place in our hands,—not to exult over fallen enemies, but to protect the loyal, to disabuse the minds of the misinformed, and—except where a real military necessity seems to require it—to interfere with none of the local institutions with regard to which the States severally have been allowed to make their own laws. The Fifth Zouaves and their commander may congratulate themselves that they have won here the amen of having conducted themselves strictly in consonance with these views. G. C.

FROM PROVIDENCE.

An Elegant Entertainment Given by Gov. Sprague—His Narrow Escape at Bull Run—Proceedings of the Rhode Island Legislature—New Militia Law, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

Gov. SPRAGUE gave an elegant entertainment last evening, characteristic of his munificence and hospitality. The members of the Legislature, which is now in session here, were invited, and many were present together with the judges of the courts, and a number of the prominent military officers of the State. The Governor occupies a splendid residence on the outskirts of the city towards Seekonk River, which in summer is the most delightful portion of it. It is the "West End" of Providence, where most of the wealth is located, as well as a great part of the refinement and fashion. Spacious grounds tastefully laid out, surround the mansion. The stars and stripes float gracefully from a tall staff on the roof, indicative of the whole-souled patriotism which has so nobly distinguished the administration of Gov. SPRAGUE, during the past year. The Governor now looks healthy and hearty. He has worn off the bronze which the exposure incident to camp life during the "Campaign of the First Regiment" had set upon his features—that short but memorable three months' war, full of rough experience and of lasting benefit. The battle of Bull Run brought out the heroic qualities of Gov. SPRAGUE, and has helped make his deserved fame. It may not be generally known that he escaped unscathed from the field of Manassas almost miraculously. Capt. BOWERS, who has just returned home after being held for six months a prisoner by the rebels, reports that the Alabama regiment who engaged the Rhode Islanders were expressly instructed to pick off Gov. SPRAGUE. He was particularly noticed in the fight, but they did not know who he was then. A Minie ball brought down his horse in the heat of the engagement, and while the enemy were pressing near. Dauntless and brave, the Governor rushed to the front to lead his troops; and subsequently, a musket-ball grazed his cheek, another passed through the sleeve of his blue tunic, and a third through his clothes, between his arm and side. Fortunately he escaped even a bruise, and has been spared, it is hoped, to devote his untiring energies, illustrious example, and the large resources which he commands to the service of the Government as long as this unholy rebellion exists.

To-day, the report of a Special Commission, appointed by the Governor to draft a new Militia law, will probably come up in the Legislature for discussion and acceptance. It is not likely that there will be much opposition to the bill. It has been drawn up with great care by gentlemen of ability and sound judgment, who, in following out the views of Gov. SPRAGUE, have seconded the opinion of all patriotic citizens. The existing law is particularly adapted to a time of peace. The new law for a time of war *and* peace, and to meet any emergency that may possibly arise. The measures now suggested tend to infuse more vigor and life and system in the militia law. They do away with an old system in this State which has long been a miserable system of organization—that of skeleton regiments, a plan got up to secure high rank and plenty of offices.

Chief among the features of this new bill is a provision which abolishes the distinction between the "enrolled militia" and "active militia," and *obliges all persons in the State, not exempted by the bill, to perform military duty at stated times.* This is certainly just as it should be in every State of the Union. The duty has been neglected because there has been no immediate necessity for its performance. Now we see the necessity. By this law the entire people of a State capable of bearing arms can be made proficient in military knowledge, and ready for any emergency that may occur. Had it been so heretofore, Gen. MCCLELLAN would not have been six months in drilling the "army of the Potomac," and getting it into fighting condition.

Another prominent and very wise provision of this bill is giving the appointment of all officers into the hands of the privates. Captains and Lieutenants are to be chosen by their companies, Regimental Officers by the Captains and Lieutenants; the Brigadiers by the Colonels of Regiments, and the Major-General by the Brigadiers. The Governor, however, reserves the power to cancel or revoke any such elections at his discretion, provided a court-martial is not demanded, in which case it is to be provided. The Major-General and Brigadiers are to be commissioned for five years as now, and all field officers, Captains, and subalterns of companies for three years, so that there may not be a change at the same time in the officers of the line, general officers and heads of the Staff Department. The bill proposes to organize the State into one division of two brigades, of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

The other most important feature of the new bill *is the prohibition of recruiting in this State for the organizations of other States.* The bill proposed declares it to be an offence punishable by a fine for any person not deriving his authority from the United States, to induce any person to enlist in any body of troops to be organized by the authority of any other State, unless such foreign recruiting officer has a warrant from the Governor of Rhode Island.

Economy, quite a wonderful thing in administering government, is also introduced by merging the office of Commissary-General with that of the Quartermaster-General, and by abolishing the pay for military service in the State, (which is now $1 50 per day,) except for the service of certain officers. This saves the Treasury $6,000 per annum, which it is proposed to contribute toward the expense of armories in every town.

By this new law, if a man wishes to shirk his duty as a loyal and patriotic citizen, he must either turn Quaker or take up his abode on Block Island or in Jamestown, where, from their peculiar situation, the people are exempted from military service. But there have been few such instances in this State since the war commenced. The people of Rhode Island have responded to the repeated calls of the Government with an alacrity and readiness which have commanded universal admiration. Having already furnished a thousand men more than her quota, she is now preparing to answer another call of the Government for four more batteries of artillery, and the work of recruiting goes bravely on. D.

MORE BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Gov. SPRAGUE, in response to a call from the Government, is now organizing four new batteries of artillery, to comprise 600 men and 24 rifled guns. One of them, of 150 men, is already raised, drilled and ready to depart. The remaining three will quickly follow. One company is to be of men not less than six feet high. The whole are rapidly enrolling, and are coming in from all parts of New-England and New-York. For good and sufficient reasons, intelligent men not uncommonly prefer the artillery to any other arm of the service, and that of Rhode Island to that of any other State. The practice of the commanding officer "to promote merit" among his men, is not without its influence where there are yet more than seventy officers to be thus selected in this battalion.

These four batteries are to be commanded by Maj. SISSON, who distinguished himself in commanding skirmishers at the battle of Bull Run. The batteries are understood to be bound to Port Royal with all possible dispatch, where they will pay their very best respects to Savannah and Charleston and parts surrounding.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Cheering Prospects—Operations in Missouri—The Illinois Constitutional Convention—Trade and Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

We are again cheered with the prospect of something being done in the Western Department toward crushing the rebellion. We have long since given up hopes of anything from the Potomac, even to keeping open communication upon that river. We see how KELLY'S column from Western Virginia was paralyzed as soon as it entered the department of the Potomac, and has been dodging the rebels ever since, per orders from headquarters. But we look for some results from the new movement up the Tennessee and Cumberland, provided the expedition is not recalled, as was the recent one, after floundering through the mud for a week without being permitted to accomplish anything.

Our hopes of the efficient action of "LANE'S Column" have been somewhat damped by Gen. HUNTER'S interference—though if HUNTER can be let alone, we pity the rebels if he gets after them in force. Let the Southwestern Expedition be led by either, and it will be a death-blow to rebellion in the territory through which it passes—provided they are not tied down with red tape, and compelled to wear kid gloves.

The National forces in Missouri are now floundering through the mire, to regain the position occupied by FREMONT some two months since, and from which our troops, in somebody's wisdom, were withdrawn on his removal. But, after all, the reoccupancy of Springfield is a forced admission that FREMONT was right in his movements. Hundreds of the lives of our brave men have been sacrificed, and millions of money have been expended in the attempt to put him in the wrong in his advance upon Springfield; but now all has been placed back again upon the footing where he left it. "The King of France," you know, "with twenty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again." And in Missouri we have been imitating his illustrious example. *Vice* red tape and Adj.-Gen. THOMAS.

Our Constitutional Convention, after its first revolutionary spasm, subsided, and for a couple of weeks or so went forward quite promisingly in its proceedings. But within a few days past it has again been on the "rampage," and shows an evident tendency to usurp the supreme power of the State. It has, in fact, resolved, by one majority, that it is not to be controlled by the acts of the Legislature or by the present Constitution, but that the Convention is paramount to both. It passed an article relating to banks, in which all existing charters were immediately and unconditionally repealed, thus usurping the powers of the Legislature. Our people will not submit to any such nonsense. The Convention will not be permitted to arrogate to itself and to exercise supreme authority, for it will find no warrant for its assumption of sovereignty, either in the precedents of the past or the practices of the present. The Missouri Convention, it is true, went back to first principles, but the State was in the midst of a revolution. The Government had abdicated and become extinct. The exigencies of the case required unusual action. If the attempt is made, finally, by our Convention, to carry out its revolutionary acts, it will be brought up by the Supreme Court. But we expect a better result. After the radicals have sufficiently *aired* themselves, the Convention will return to its legitimate duties, and by a union between the Republicans and the better portion of the Democratic members, a Constitution will be presented which the people can approve. The article on the Legislature, as it now stands, provides for 31 Senators and 102 Representatives—the latter being equal to the number of counties in the State.

Military matters are moving off slowly. Recruiting is at a low ebb, and mostly for filling up regiments in the field. The new Scotch Regiment and the Irish Brigade are filling up; but it takes much longer to raise a regiment now than it did three months ago. There are now not far from 5,000 men at Camp Douglas. Camp Butler, near Springfield, is nearly empty—the regiments having been all ordered to Cairo.

Several local incidents of an exciting nature have occurred within the past week. One that has received the most attention has been an abortion case, which produced the death of its victim. A young woman, named ABLEY DOONE, the daughter of a respectable farmer residing in Kane County, about 40 miles from Chicago, was brought to this city by her cousin, a Lieut. HUNTOON, of the Fifty-second Illinois Regiment. She was taken first to one hotel and then another, and finally to the establishment of "Madame BEAUFORT," a Western Restell, where the alleged offence was committed, and from the effects of which she died within a few days. A long Coroner's inquisition was held, which resulted in the arrest of HUNTOON, BEAUFORT, and a man named HARPER, charged with the crime. The evidence is strong against them.

Another was the fight between the editorial and military arm. Quartermaster NISSON, of Camp Douglas, attacked L. BRETANO, Esq., editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, in the street, and a pitched battle ensued, in which the son of Mars was conquered. Not satisfied with this result, NISSON, being reinforced by four privates, attacked BRETANO in the evening, at a saloon. BRETANO drew a bowie-knife, and NISSON a revolver, from which he fired four shots, the last taking effect in the head of his foe, making nearly the circuit of his cranium between the scalp and skull. At this critical juncture the police appeared on the field, and NISSON has been held in $2,000 bail to appear and answer the charge of assault, &c. This was on Sunday. On the same day, some matrimonial difficulty having occurred between FRED. KUHN and his spouse, he tried the effect of three shots from a revolver upon her person. The last brought her down, with a dangerous wound. It also brought the police, who, after a severe fight, secured KUHN, and he is now waiting in jail the result of the wound, which it is feared may prove fatal. Jealousy is responsible for this.

The weather continues delightful. There has been now about two months of pretty good sleighing in all this region, which has been generally improved.

The season of pork packing still continues in great activity in this city. During the past week the receipts of hogs were 45,000; shipments 13,000, leaving 32,000 to be cut up. "English bacon" is still put up in large quantities, and there are acres in the city covered with the boxes containing it. It consists of clear sides in salt. After their arrival in England they are taken out of the boxes and smoked. Prices still range low—$2 30@$2 50 for live, and $2 40@$2 70 for dressed hogs. The number packed reaches well nigh 400,000.

The news that the Congressional Committee had agreed to recommend the fortification of Mackinac, the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois Canal, and the location of an armory at or near this city, was received with much rejoicing here, particularly in commercial circles. The exposed condition of the towns on the Western lakes has been a subject of much solicitude ever since England has "shown the cloven foot."

Financial matters, though somewhat disturbed at the uncertainty that hangs over the policy of the Government, are, on the whole, quite satisfactory. Exchange on New-York still continues at its long standing nominal rate of ¼ ₱ cent. premium. Gold is selling sparingly at 2@2½, and small lots at 3. Currency is plenty, especially Eastern.

The amount of flour in store here is 31,507 bbls., against 40,368 last year; wheat, 2,405,772 bushels, against 1,335,481 bushels; corn, 1,977,632 bushels, against 991,408 bushels.

The railroads are still doing a large business—nearly all of them increasing their receipts over the corresponding periods of last year. The North and South roads are an exception, the Illinois Central showing a serious falling off. The Michigan Central is doing all that it can, and the Southern is not far behind.

Loss of Vessels Loaded with Grain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days ago the TIMES published a statement under this head which was erroneous, inasmuch as it reflected injuriously upon Floating Elevators as a means of loading vessels. Vessels can be as safely loaded by elevators as by any other means, and much more expeditiously. It is true that an unscrupulous person, having control of both ship and elevator, *may* load a vessel in such a manner as that it will be unsafe to go to sea. So also may any stevedore who runs the hatches full without stowing up closely under deck. Vessels have been stowed in this imperfect manner, and, perhaps, the temptation so to load vessels is greater in the new than in the old mode, if, as is generally the case, the elevators have an excess of business; but no strictly honest party having control of the matter would suffer such a thing. It is a singular fact, however, that of all the

usages and customs of the Navy Department, pay being always made to the owners of the property from whom the Government obtains the title. *Comment on this is unnecessary.* We succeeded in arranging so that the money was drawn by a third party, and some twenty days after date of requisition the order was had on the Sub-Treasury for the money, but not until GEORGE D. MORGAN, Esq., the brother-in-law of the honorable Secretary of the Navy appeared, who demanded $2,500 for his share; and though he states he did not sell nor did he purchase the vessel, yet we could not get our money till he had his blood-money, and if we would agree to pay this he would write to Washington and urge the remitting of the money at once to meet the requisition. The *Mercedita* was, at date of delivery, taken from our hands, though it was expressly stipulated by BURRILL, at the time of purchase, we were to fit her for sea, and such has been the invariable custom here, before this case—the Navy Department sent so ordering the owners and builders to fit the purchased vessels for sea, and the *Mercedita* now lays in Williamsburgh yet uncompleted, though delivered by us to the Government on the 27th September, as we name, a monument of official corruption, and as we believe for the benefit of this man BURRILL's pocket, she is to lay there, as long as money can be made from the Government.

We forbear tasking your patience further with these narrations of outrages and wrong perpetrated on us—adding this, that we made some extra work for the Government on this steamer whilst altering her, and by the orders of Mr. POOR, Naval Constructor, to the amount of $895 95; and though we have addressed several letters to the honorable Secretary of the Navy on the subject, *no reply can* be had, and we are left to this loss.

Whilst congratulating the honorable Secretary of the Navy of his brother-in-law, Mr. MORGAN, having obtained, as is said, over $100,000 commissions, by charging merchants 2½ per cent. on every purchase made by the Navy Department—a rate of commission never paid or asked before on the sale of vessels of $100,000 in value, and which could be only made through Mr. MORGAN—yet we believe when this Jew game was practiced on us, it was only in keeping with this man BURRILL and his principals, the Navy Department. It may be right that brothers-in-law of Cabinet officers and Heads of Departments are to be in these times of our country's calamities permitted to fatten on the "sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave," so gloriously offered to sustain our country in her trials; but we are of the many who believe such to be an index of the basest corruption that the world ever witnessed. BURRILL writes that of his share of the plunder of three gunboats building for Government, he obtained 5 per cent. commissions, &c., &c.

Ours is not an isolated case of wrongs perpetrated on loyal citizens by the Navy Department.

As you have forwarded a previous letter to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, oblige us by doing the same with this, and let us add, that a Court of inquiry we solicit as well as yourself into the purchase of the *Mercedita*, if it will serve to punish the rascals named in it; but as to our money wronged from us, that has gone; but *no Court* will ever be convened, and no inquiry ever made. Honest men must suffer under suspicion, because the dishonest have power. We are, your obedient servants, (Signed,)

JAS. C. JEWETT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—We have read with some surprise that portion of your communication, dated 16th January, to the President of the Senate, in which you state as follows: "that you hear from the owners and sellers no complaint that they, by the operation of this system of purchase, have been oppressed or aggrieved." This is in alluding to your arrangement with your brother-in-law, Mr. MORGAN, for the purchase of vessels for your Department at this port. Our surprise at this statement grows out of the fact, that you have been aware of our complaint against the manner in which you have permitted us to be wronged; and, if we may not be considered impertinent in using the term, robbed, in the sale of the *Mercedita*, to your Department. Our complaint is fully set forth in a letter addressed to Commodore HUDSON, dated Oct. 30, 1861, and which is on file in your Department, and to which we again call your attention. We further state:

1. That the publication by Mr. MORGAN that we asked the Navy Department $130,000 for the steamer *Mercedita*, and which statement you append to your annual report to Congress and thus indorse the same, is unqualifiedly untrue, as you know by our letter dated 19th June, 1861, addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, on file in the Department. We offered this vessel at your own valuation; do you think it right to endeavor to convey to the public, after such an offer on our part, the idea that we sought to obtain $30,000 more than this vessel's value, and to foist this falsehood on the public to give an idea of your brother-in-law's fitness to purchase vessels for the Government?

2. We state the demanding and receiving by your brother-in-law, GEORGE D. MORGAN, of a commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount of the purchase money of this steamer *Mercedita*, and your permitting this, after our offering direct to your Department to sell this vessel at your own valuation, and after our accepting what you saw fit to give us for her, is a transaction unworthy of any honest official of this Government, be his position high or low.

3. The permitting Naval Constructor POOR to take from us the specification of alterations we were to make, and at our own cost, and under which we sold this steamer, and of substituting a second one, entailing on us $3,736 08 extra expense, and after we incurred this extra expense, refusing to pay us the amount of same, is an outrage committed on us, and is robbing us of our money.

4. Your not paying us $828 45 amount of alterations made by us, by order of said Naval Constructor POOR, (which are not contained in either of his specifications, but ordered by said Naval Constructor POOR,) verbally, is in character with the non-payment of the other amount named.

5. Your permitting GEORGE D. MORGAN to take from us a commission, we consider is as we state, but the taking of 2½ per cent. on the sale of a vessel of $100,000 in value, is contrary to all custom and usages that govern buyers and sellers here, and a rate never paid nor demanded; the rate fixed by the Chamber of Commerce on sales of vessels not governing the payment of commission where the value exceeds $30,000 in amount; and this you must well know or should know.

We protest against your treatment to us as herein stated, and more fully in letter referred to of Oct. 30, and ask when are we to obtain redress for our wrongs? If we call to our aid the public Press, we would be seeking to gain for our grievances and ourselves a notoriety.

If we appeal to Congress, we are occupying valuable time better employed in seeking the public good in such times as these, than in investigating private grievances with heads of Departments.

If we address you, we have done that; what are we to hope for, and what the result?

There remains but for us to write this protest to be placed on the files of the Department, to slumber along forever, perhaps, or it may be possibly brought to light on our appeals for justice to your successor, whom we hope may have no brother-in-law for us to aid in enriching if we are to do business with the Department, and whom we hope also, will be just enough to see that all who transact business with the Department shall be fairly, honestly and honorably dealt with, honest men obtaining their rights and the dishonest ones their punishment.

We are, Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JAMES C. JEWETT & CO.

Public Schools and Impossible Lessons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES' article, of Jan. 23, and others following, attracted very general attention. In Boston no books are allowed to be carried home, except by the more advanced pupils. New-York, in limiting the lessons to such as "can be learned in an hour," makes the teacher the sole judge. Your correspondent, Mr. BRISTED, himself an accomplished scholar, very tersely observes: "The alleged lessons are monstrous, preposterous and impossible." For Jan. 20th, four lessons were given to be learned at home, between 4 P. M. and 8 A. M., by a class, from nine years old and upward. The definition lesson was as follows:

Entrance,	Pretence,	Subtense,
Distance,	Offence,	Incense,
Nuisance,	Absence,	Pretense,
Elegance,	Vehemence,	License,
Circumstance,	Deference,	Recompense,
Temperance,	Eloquence,	Dispense,
Maintenance,	Eminence,	Condense,
Ignorance,	Evidence,	Prepense,

And twenty-two more similar words. Each word must be instantly spelled, and a succinct definition promptly given. In order to give an additional turn to the mental thumbscrew, the teacher "skips" from column to column. There were, besides, some thirty dates and proper names to be memorized, and half a dozen problems in mental arithmetic, one being, "If John buys a lemon for two cents, James an orange for three times as much as John paid for the lemon, less four cents; and Thomas pays three times as much for a melon as John and James paid for the lemon and orange, how much more did the melon cost than the lemon and orange?" If there is any hesitation and stammering in any lesson, then comes the dreaded "Snext." The more that miss, the more impatient does the teacher become, the more rapidly is "snext" pronounced, the more nervous are those lower down, and, being the duller, have really less "chance," as the little urchins express it, than the brighter portions of the class; and, losing their presence of mind, they really do not as well as they are able, as was affectingly exhibited not long ago in the case of a nervous little girl, who, when it was passed to the next, exclaimed, in an excited and emploring outburst, "Indeed, Mrs. ——, I do know that word." This incident tells volumes as to the mental sufferings of over taxed children in the recitation rooms. Your correspondent, of Feb. 2, endeavors to prove that the lessons in Twenty-seventh-street, of which she is the Principal, are comparatively easy. This is at once disproved by the avalanche of communications sent to the TIMES, confirmatory of my first article, that the lessons cannot be learned by sitting up late, and rising before day. She claims that a more "proper" method than a resort to the public prints would have been a personal representation to the Principal. Let us see. On the morning in which my first article appeared in the DAILY TIMES, an up-town gentleman, who has retired on a large fortune made by mechanical industry, repaired with his wife to Twelfth-street, and represented that his daughter, aged 13, studied until 11 at night, and rose at 5, in the vain effort to master her task, and had been made sick by it; but Twelfth-street still gives out impossible lessons, even during the glorious skating carnival. Wiser, far, to give no lessons at all to be learned out of school-hours—at least, at such a time. One teacher declared she "would not alter the lessons a bit; another stated they were not to be blamed, as they were required to go over a certain ground in a specified time. A third, with equal credit to her head and heart, expressed her regret to have overtaxed her pupils, and rectified the matter that very day. The TIMES must be voraciously devoured bright and early every morning, for when the schools opened on the morning of the appearance of your first article, there was a general buz among teachers as to whose father "wrote it." A principal came into the room with paper and pencil to inquire what girls were dissatisfied with their lessons, requesting that such should hold up their hands. Not a hand was raised, any more than a three-year old baby would say, in the presence of its parents, whether father or mother was most loved. Upon this demonstration the principal retired, saying, "I presume *the* little girl is not present." What little girl, Mr. Editor? Who does not know that a thousand little lies, by implication at least, were not told in that short space of time? To what wise end was such an inquiry made? Was it not inquisitive? Scholars who live miles away cannot spare time to walk the distance, but ride in heated cars and crowded stages, with their heads bent and faces buried in the inevitable task, hence do not have the exercise which your correspondent intimates they do.

My strictures are not made querulously. I make but one complaint; that is a grave one; it involves the health, happiness and life of the 160,800 children who go to the public schools in any one year in the City of New-York alone, and the question ought to be met, must be met—"Shall these errors be perpetuated?

It is due to our public schools to say that the fidelity, assiduity and ability of the teachers are fully appreciated, as proved by the fact that a number of them are full, and have to turn away new applicants constantly; and in this other fact, that the patrons of each particular school seem to feel convinced that such school is better than others. Twentieth-street was highly recommended to me, and I sent my girls there, and have great reason to confirm the testimony. A friend has been long waiting in vain for a vacancy for his daughter in Twelfth-street, because he has been assured by various parties that it is the best conducted of all the girls' public schools in the City. A gentleman of wealth in the upper part of Fifth-avenue, having tried "select" schools and "private" schools, and private teachers, became dissatisfied with the progress and efficiency of his children, and now that he has for some months sent them to Twenty and Twenty-seventh-street, uses his influence on every proper occasion in favor of our public school system. The legitimate inference is, that our public schools are all admirably conducted, except in this one thing—our children's brains are overtaxed, and, in proportion as they are so, a blight must rest on their future physical existence. A PARENT.

THE USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of Dr. Lieber's Lectures on the Laws and Usages of War—Cartel—Neutrality Agreements on Land—Safeguard—Agreements of Contributions—Capitulations—Armistice.

CARTEL.

The name itself does not explain anything. It comes from the Latin *charta*. It is the same as that from which the Latin *carta*, which was applied to some important agreement, or as charter, which was an agreement between the King and people. The cartel meant, therefore, simply, an agreement. It has different meanings; thus, a vessel sent to carry prisoners is called a cartel; in dueling, the challenge is called a cartel. In the laws and usages of war on land, it means an agreement between belligerents. In modern times it is, of course, written, and concerns subjects of intercourse between them, as whether the mail is to continue; regarding flags of truce as to how it shall be designated; the use of arms formerly, more than now, for this purpose; concerning messengers, passports; concerning the exchange of prisoners, where it is the most important.

The elementary features of the cartel are the following:

First—It consists of an agreement of a general character, and not with reference to a single case in hand. See, for the use of the word, report of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the exchange of prisoners during the Revolutionary war, Boston, Dec. 19, 1861. It seems that the English, although we were in rebellion, agreed to exchange prisoners, (as they would not enter into a cartel, this was something too solemn.

Second—It designates the last stage of agreements between belligerents, the highest of which is that agreement called peace.

Third—I believe cartels are nearly always concluded by the two hostile Commanders-in-Chief of the division for which it is concluded. This need not at all extend to the whole army. You will observe that concluding a cartel is no privilege of a man, for instance, because he is a Major-General or minister appointed, has no right as Major-General to make a cartel if the President says the word nor, on the other hand, his commander has the right to conclude a cartel, and if he does so with the General opposite, it is binding.

Fourth—It is hardly necessary to mention here that the general obligation of good faith is binding in the cartel.

NEUTRALITY AGREEMENTS ON LAND.

Belligerents find it advantageous frequently to make agreements declaring neutral certain territories, places, persons of a certain territory, concerning whole classes of subjects or citizens, by which they are declared to be beyond the reach of war and enjoy the rights of neutrals in general, or in certain respects. Thus there have existed agreements between England and France concerning the neutrality of fishermen and fishing boats on the coast, and it made in time of peace, in case of war they must be strictly and conscientiously observed, otherwise, we come to a state of savageness from which mankind has so laboriously worked itself up.

SAFEGUARDS.

It is found necessary, at times, to grant to the hostile person, or thing, express protection against hostile conduct, in authentic writing, or by a guard of military persons. In this latter case, so long as the guard behaves peacefully, and in conformity with its destination, it must be treated as inviolable by the enemy.

AGREEMENTS OF CONTRIBUTION.

These are made with the subjects of the hostile belligerent, by which the latter undertake the payment of certain sums of money, or acknowledgements or indebtedness, instead of actual payment. These agreements are sacred, and must be taken into account in concluding pence, if not paid before the occupation of the respective territory ceases.

CAPITULATIONS.

Here, again, the etymology does not teach anything, which is to draw up a writing into *heads*, or *chapters*.

Capitulation, in the terminology of war, is the surrender of a corps of soldiers, or of a fortified place, which may be conditional or unconditional. It is common to stipulate that a surrender shall take place at a certain time, if no help is afforded from the army, or that the garrison shall be allowed to depart with military honors, or that they be allowed to join their army. It should be sacredly adhered to by both parties; there should be no equivocation. In peace we have the courts to resort to, but in war there is nothing above the belligerents to resort to. Therefore you are thrown upon the honor entirely of each party.

ARMISTICE.

This is an agreement to suspend hostilities. It may be either general, applying to the hostile parties everywhere, or special, for certain troops, territories or places. They are either for a definite or indefinite time, which is settled in each case. A general armistice begins on the day agreed upon; a special armistice when the parties receive information of its conclusion.

It is a natural condition of an armistice that each party remains in *statu quo* during the same; what you have conquered you keep, but no advance of the army is allowed, yet you may fortify yourself in the ground occupied. This has sometimes been doubted, but is not now. A distinguished publicist, PRADIER FODERA, proposes, as an improvement to VATTEL, (vol. iii., p. 255,) the following: "No party should do that which the enemy would have been interested in preventing, and which without the armistice he would probably have prevented." This is obviously not substantial; probabilities are too delicate for the law of war. Armistices are not unfrequently concluded for the very purpose of strengthening the armies. This was the case in the famous armistice between NAPOLEON and the allied Powers in the campaign of 1813.

It is maintained that harmless intercourse of private persons with legal obligations and consequences, may take place between the subjects of the belligerent Governments, not included in the territory occupied by the armies which are in a state of armistice.

It is an important question whether, in an armistice, a beleaguered fortress has a right to restore fortifications, and build new ones. GROTIUS, and PUFFENDORFF say that the beleaguered have the right, COCCEJI, VATTEL, and WHEATON deny the right. All agree that the besieging power must not continue his besieging works, for this would be obviously like keeping up the fight. No one has ever doubted the right of the belligerents during an armistice to continue an erection as well as to repair field works, because they are defensive, and for this reason, I am inclined to side with GROTIUS, namely, that no beleaguered fortress has the right to repair, in an armistice, its battered redoubts and fortifications. I am quite sure that the besieged enemy has the fullest right to repair inherently. I feel quite sure that the besieged enemy has not the right to repair or erect new works. As to erecting new works by the besieged, they may be considered as not exclusively defensive, and as it can be argued on one side or the other, I think it is necessary to have this point mentioned in the armistice.

An armistice does not interrupt the law against spy, although certain intercourse between the enemies may be granted, as the commander sees fit.

Who is authorized to conclude these various agreements and compacts? Each Commander-in-Chief is authorized by the laws and usages of war to conclude arguments which affect his own troops. So soon, however, as the effect of the agreement goes beyond the corps under the command of the agreeing party, the ratification of the sovereign or Government is necessary.

So soon as one party contravenes the agreement the other party is absolved from its obligations without any further transaction.

The particulars ought to be drawn up with clearness and simplicity. WHEATON, in his International Law, vol. IV., p. 223, says, that in these compacts *time is material.* Indeed it may be said to be of the very essence of the contract.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A Visit to No. 1—How the Public Charities of a Great Metropolis are Dispensed.

The leisurely stroller along Broadway, surfeited with "its whirl and its bustle, its fashion and pride," is fain to pause as he reaches a quiet-looking avenue running from Bowery to Broadway, just one block in length, and which used to be "away up town," but is now marked and *marred* by many an unsightly herald that the tide of commerce is slowly and surely encroaching upon its once exempt territory of clean flags and iron-trellised marble entrance ways. If it chance to be a Summer stroll, he will be the more inclined to pause, for a pretty green nedge—a type of the olden time—winds invitingly around the upper corner, and a pleasant breeze is ever playing among shadowy boughs that preserve a neighborly contact during its entire length.

He turns involuntarily into it, but his attention is arrested before many steps are taken, at the appearance of a target like sign, nailed to the body of a tree, and bearing upon its broad, white surface in characters of portentious size, the indication No. 1.

No house appears, corresponding to such a sign as this, and he thinks not to associate it with the pleasant carriage track opposite, with double gateway swinging negligently apart.

If 'tis Winter—if, for instance it were possible that such fraternity as leisurely strollers could be found in the quiet avenue in such weather as marked the closing days of January, he would not have to pause or wonder why the sign was placed conspicuously upon a tree, instead of the neat front door, in order to indicate the once aristocratic carriage-way as the direction to be taken by those who had business there. He sees coming from far and near the army of victims, whose headquarters are here. Headquarters, not *home-quarters*, mark, for 'tis home where e'er the heart is," and the hearts hidden in many of these shrinking, illy-clothed forms are away in the cheerless rookery of some tenement house, where a helpless family, "half-starved and half-naked, lie crouched from the cold,"—while he or she, the parent, puts out the fire of pride in the nature that would perish rather than ask charity for its own sake; but for *theirs* the cheek is brazened—the step shall be taken. Let us follow them in as they file along the carriage-tracks to the door of a back building, large and well-warmed, built by our City for their especial reception.

Here an officer meets them at the entrance, and receives an understanding of the particular department they wish to apply to. Here it becomes necessary to explain to the uninitiated reader that No. 1 is divided into several departments, each and all presided over by our *Commissioners of Charities and Correction.* The dwelling house part, which is now divided on into private offices and reception rooms of the Commissioners, was once the residence of a citizen who will live long in the hearts of his many parents, though the skilful arm and sympathetic voice are resting from their labors in the quiet tomb.

It is with the Department of Charity that we have to do when we "*go with the army*" spoken of.

The receiving officer points each applicant to an open window, upon the reverse of which stands a table covered with all manner of tickets, permits, orders, &c., all pointing to the relief of some particular necessity; and beside this table, presiding over its dispensations, is ensconced in an office-chair of generous proportions a gentle man who has occupied that particular point of observation for fifteen years past; and although it is generally believed of him that, from constantly turning over the leaves of the volume of human nature to that space of time "he knows a thing or two," yet he declares himself nothing but a student as yet. Mr. KELTOCK, although alive to the infirmities of his daily visitors, is however, called upon, by a sense of duty, to exercise a discretion in many instances, which to a casual observer, and especially to the recipient of the roll, smacks of severity, yet no worthy applicant is turned away empty, if he knows himself—and we are under the impression that he does.

The month of January is distinguished as the "heavy month," then comes the rush, "the tug of war," "the times that try men's"—*patience*, a season fraught with temptations to more than ordinarily use Mr. QUINN'S own naughty words with emphasis. It generally occurs during the first of that month that an average of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons are to be subjected to the severe inquisitions, which are to develope the genuineness of their application, which is further ascertained by a visitor, who is employed to inspect their premises, vacancy where the coal heap ought to be, &c., and where necessity exists to so report, which report to the Commissioners immediately produces an order for relief. In cases of extreme destitution, or sickness, money is given, but as a general thing, only fuel, or a home in the Almshouse till employment can be procured.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

However mortifying the confession, 'tis nevertheless true, that our own country is not far behind those of Europe in the matter of begging as an art. Tricks, hurtful to the growth of benevolence, are practiced by an artistic clique, who have been known to resort to the expedient of changing their costumes several times a day, and presenting themselves at the window in these different guises.

Again, an applicant who has been refused will be fortunate to have a room in the same house with one who has been a successful recipient for years, and said successful recipient will take upon herself to pull wool over the eyes of her almoners by means of a two-fold application in her own name, the proceeds to be divided, with what profit may not be divulged, between herself and her less fortunate neighbor, which manœuvre is apt to result in destroying her own prestige rather than benefiting any one else.

Parties there are who have drawn relief so many years that the Corporation coal-yard has become a part of their domestic economy, and their relation to it is sustained long after prosperity renders such draft upon charity unnecessary;—and illustrations of this mean spirit have been observed to prepare themselves to convey by their appearance an idea of the utmost destitution, when in fact they were owners of City property to a considerable amount.

As one of the series of questions propounded requires the reply that the applicant is a housekeeper in some form or other, the more astute, whose experience has given them an idea of "the ropes," present themselves at the window conspicuously armed with a ponderous key, which it is intended shall speak for itself.

All are not sad and broken-spirited, for more than once the attending officials were obliged to remind the hustling crowd that this was no place for levity. The practice of neighbors appearing in squads or "droves," as it was expressively denounced, does not meet with favor at *the window*; for a belief has there obtained that the main population of a tenement house will sally forth for a day's recreation at No. 1.

All are not old and jaded;—a young and fresh-faced girl blushingly applied for a bed in the lying-in ward of Bellevue Hospital, and the solemn oath (in consideration privately administered) as to the parentage of her child had scarcely passed away, before the words of a wronged woman showed the determination to make the sharer of her guilt share her shame, if not her suffering.

A youthful *war-made widow* applied with the confession that, though her husband was receiving $105 a month, in his military capacity, she was forced to come here for assistance. Is that so? A shame or a pity belongs somewhere, if it is.

THE NATIONALITIES OF THOSE WHO APPLY, AND THEIR DEGREES OF MENDICITY.

The Jews are all refused, unless provided with a permit from their "Schule," as it is an offence to the sect to have their people receive aid from charity. The suspicion that they do not always *need*, is suggested by the proverb: "A Quaker is never seen pulling a hand-cart, nor a Jew pushing one." The Commissioners have no Jews under their care, except in the Lunatic Asylum, or the Penitentiary.

The Germans are generally few in number, and rarely found to be impostors.

The Americans use it as a last resource, and do not predominate, although with them are included the colored population. These latter are provided for in institutions especially adapted to their use, and are not sent with the whites as formerly, when they were found to be homeless.

The Irish form the largest number of mendicants who make up the tableau at the charity window. They appear very grateful when receiving their quantum, and generally vouchsafe a blessing to the Commissioner as they depart. If, however, his judgment should run counter to their wishes, this blessing is liable to "fall over the left."

THE BIBLE AND THE CRUCIFIX.

These indispensable aids in arriving at the truth are rarely brought into requisition, but it is a noticeable fact that the most pathetic narrations, those which would undoubtedly touch the spring whence flows the most generous charity, are, when put to this unexpected test, allowed to become of no avail. The Catholic dare not kiss the cross with a lie on the lips; the Protestant hand falters when called to attest a falsehood while resting upon the Bible's sacred pages. The oath is administered with solemnity when it becomes necessary to appeal to it.

BELOW STAIRS AT NO. 1.

In snug apartments, well warmed and carpeted, we find the janitor and his wife, to whose tender mercies are consigned over night all the little foundlings gathered by policemen from the soft side of granite areas, and all the wee ones bereft of a mother's care and left upon the hands of incompetent fathers, and who here meet with cradle room for one night anyhow. Four large double cradles adorn these apartments, and are some nights supplied with two babies each. The young lodgers are cleansed and fed as soon as received, and generally succumb to the omnific influence of a "*fill of warm milk*" and a clean white slip, so that they are quite recuperated for the morrow's bleak journey across the East River. *Charity*, the woman whose mission it is to remove them from these premises to the island, makes two trips a day with her young charge. *John the Jehu*, who is associated with the perambulations of that cheerful establishment known as the "Black Maria," assists Charity in getting the babies down to the boat, at least to the extent of keeping them lively, by means of jolts experienced on the outside seat of his vehicle, and furthermore arousing their perceptive faculties to a realization that horses must be induced to proceed under a tongue-lashing, rather than by an application of the ordinary methods.

So much for No. 1, a point upon the earth's surface indelibly marked upon the lives of many who have "seen better days" before they saw it, and many again who, but for its agency, would not have become such prosperous ones. R.

The German Hospital.

YEARLY REPORT OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

A project which for some time has awakened the interest of a large benevolent class in our City, viz.: the establishment of a German Hospital for patients destitute or unable to make their wants properly known in the English tongue, is receiving valuable assistance from the Ladies' Aid Association, which held a general meeting in Clinton Hall on Friday evening, Mrs. HUGO WESENDONCK, the lady President, in the Chair.

After the transaction of the ordinary preliminary business, Mrs. WESENDONCK announced that the project was on foot to hold an extensive fair for the benefit of the Hospital Fund during the coming year, and that a Committee of 500 ladies and gentleman had already been selected in reference thereto, which would meet on the evening of the 13th inst., at the Prescott House, to discuss a plan of arrangements.

Mrs. MARIE HAUSELT, the Treasurer, then read the second yearly financial report of the Society. It aggregates $4,900 in the German Savings' Bank and 73 cents in hand. Of the above $200 was the receipt of the last month. Twelve new members of influence have just joined the Society, and its prospects are, in all respects, encouraging.

Canada.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

From the Toronto Leader, Feb. 6.

As always happens when an exceptional protection is withdrawn, the admission of foreign grown timber into the markets of Great Britain, on the same terms as the timber of this Province, was the occasion of predictions being made of the ruin of this important branch of Canadian commerce. Happily this dismal foreboding has not been realized. From another cause—the American war—our timber trade has suffered serious diminution. The Government has taken means to open new markets for the products of our forests, by bringing samples of them prominently before the timber importing countries of Europe, and obtaining such information as might enable us to place ourselves in a position to supply these countries with timber. Last Winter, Mr. WILLIAM QUINN, Superintendent of the inspectors and measurers of wood, in Canada, was sent on this mission; and he collected much valuable information, and imparted other information, of which it was necessary for timber importers in Europe to be in possession.

The effect of admitting foreign grown timber into the English market, on the same terms as Canadian, will be to diminish the proportion of Canadian timber consumed in England. This imposes upon us the necessity of searching out new markets for an article of production which has always ranked first in our list of exports. Prior to 1858, England received more timber from the British-American provinces than from all foreign countries. This, however, is no longer the case. In 1859, England imported from British America, 1,301,238 loads, of fifty cubic feet each, of timber, and from foreign countries, 1,655,252 loads. For 1860, the proportion was, from British America, 1,254,40 loads, against 1,537,920 loads from foreign countries. It will be easy to compensate ourselves for the loss we have sustained by competition, in the English market, by finding new markets elsewhere. There has recently taken place an enormous augmentation on the consumption of timber in France; and fears have begun to be entertained there about the continuance of the supply now derived from the North of Europe. The destruction of the forests there, arising, among other causes, from the cutting of small timber, is represented as proceeding at an alarming rate. Mr. QUINN found that our twelve feet timber is not adapted for the French market, since it only counts eleven French feet. This defect will of course be easily remedied; and we may expect that our exports of timber to France will rapidly increase. Bordeaux alone consumes annually three times as many staves as are exported from Quebec, very few of which, if any, have previously been obtained from Canada. And yet many of these staves come from America. One Bordeaux house alone, sometimes imports forty vessel loads of staves from the United States.

Mr. QUINN'S visit has already begun to bear fruit. It appears from his report that, since his return from Europe, several cargoes of timber have been sent from Quebec, to supply orders received from Bremen, Anvers, Dieppe, Havre, Honfleur, Nantes, Bordeaux, Montpelier, Marseilles and Toulon. This trade, once opened with the Continent of Europe, may be extended almost indefinitely, and if there be any truth in the supposition that the timber now supplied by the north of Europe will rapidly diminish in quantity, the timber trade of this Province will be in future of greater importance than it has been heretofore.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 8, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	90½	125 Erie Railway	31
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	90½	250 do	s10 31½
500 W. L. 1-2 yearly	87	100 do	31½
1,000 do	87	25 do	b30 31½
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 c. Notes	98½	150 do	b10 31½
1,000 Mich. State 6s	90	50 do	31½
1,000 Mich. So. 6s, '78	80	50 do	b10 31½
2,000 N. Y. State 6s	84	500 do	s10 31½
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	42	223 Erie R. Preferred	56½
3,000 do	41	100 do	s30 56½
10,000 do	b30 41	50 do	56½
5,000 do	41	100 Hud. River R.	s60 58½
5,000 do	s60 41	150 do	b30 59
5,000 E. R. and M. R. '83	94	150 Harlem R. Pref.	59
5,000 do	s10 94½	50 Brook. City R	109
5,000 do	95	100 Reading Railroad	46½
5,000 H. R. R. mex in.	105½	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad	50½
1,000 do	105½	50 do	s10 50½
1,000 Harlem stm. 6s	100½	50 do	s10 50½
1,000 M. C. sp. c. b. old	97½	150 do	s10 50
2,000 M. C. sp. c. 1st m.	90	250 do	50
S. F. C. Bonds	96½	200 M. So. & N. In. R	21½
5,000 do	100	100 M. So. & N. I. C. S.	41¼
8,500 Mich. S. 2d mge.	70	58 Panama Railroad	114
1,000 Mich. S. S. & R.	85	50 do	113¾
500 Ill. C. R. Bonds	92	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	s89 56½
1,000 Terre H. & Alton	59	250 do	57
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	75	150 do	57
4,000 City & Tol. S. F. B.	84	100 do	b30 57½
10 Bank of Commerce	77	1,000 Ill. C. Canc'd B. S.	25
10 St. Nicholas Bank	75	5 Cleve., Co. & Cin. R.	106
15 Park Bank	92	600 Cleve. & Toledo R	42
28,000 Amer. Gold	b30 103¾	100 do	s10 42
10,000 do	b20 103¾	100 do	b30 42¼
16,500 do	103¾	500 do	b30 42½
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co	94	200 do	41¾
30 Penn. Coal Co	89	300 do	s30 41¾
280 Pacific M. S. Co	90½	500 do	41¾
25 do	s nwk 89½	300 Chi. & R'k I'd R.	53¾
20 do	99	50 do	s30 53¾
25 Long Dock Co	104	50 do	s60 53¾
380 N. Y. C. R. ex d. p. &c	86½	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	61¾
50 do	opg 89½	20 do	61¾
250 do	opg 89¾	10 Mil. & P. du C. 1st Prf.	74
200 do	p & c. 89¾	50 Buffalo & S. Line R	121

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Cou	79½	100 N. Y. Cen. R. ex div	80
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	79½	100 do	b30 79½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, O'g'n War L. ½ yearly	87	300 do	79½
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 c. Notes	98½	300 Erie R. Pref	s30 56
7,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	44	200 do	b10 56¼
5,000 do	43½	100 do	s10 56½
2,000 Vir. State 6s	53	200 do	56½
5,000 Mich. St. 8 w'k bds	80½	100 do	b30 56½
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '77	80	100 Hud. Riv. R.	s10 58½
5,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74	99	200 Harlem R.	12½
1,000 E. R. and M. R. '83	94	100 Mich. Cen. R.	49½
5,000 do	s10 94½	50 do	s10 49½
3,000 Mich. C. sp. c. B. old	97½	125 do	49½
1,000 Mh. So. 1st M. R.	89	100 Panama R.	s30 113
1,000 do	s10 88½	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	s5 57
4,000 Mich. C. S. & c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	100	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	86
12,000 American Gold	103½	50 do	s10 65
10 Bk. of New York	85	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	41½
50 Pacific Mail S. Co	98½	200 do	b10 41¾
50 do	s60 98	100 do	b10 41¾
350 Erie Railway	33¾	100 Mil. & Pr. Du. C. R.	20

MONDAY, Feb. 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week shows a decided improvement in the Import entries, both Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. In the latter is included one or two cargoes of Cotton from Liverpool. The total of all entries is nearly five millions in value, and the amount of Customs paid is $1,034,000—the largest receipts in a single week for some time past. The higher duties upon Sugar and Liquors, and the War tax upon Tea and Coffee, (hitherto duty free,) begin to tell sensibly upon the Customs revenue. The extraordinary process of importing Cotton from Liverpool will probably soon cease. It originated in the very extravagant prices to which speculation upon a light stock in this and the Boston market had stimulated prices, so as to place the raw material almost beyond the reach of our home mills, besides creating a large inducement to resort to the relatively cheaper market of Liverpool. The effect is already seen in a much lower range of quotations on this side. The Dry Goods trade is gradually improving on the reduced stocks in some of the loyal States of the West, and on a steady demand for the City trade and the Army. The Export movement of Domestic Produce is on a reduced scale, though the bad shipping weather has something to do with this. On the other hand, as these ordinary clearances decrease, there is a larger export demand for Bullion, the clearances of which for the week are $1,457,000, of which $304,000 went to Nassau, West Indies. The receipts from California early in the week were $962,000, which, together with the sums brought in the market by the rate of 103½@103¾ from various sources, have supplied the shipping demand, and placed about $500,000 to the Bank average, as compared with last Monday. This average, however, is probably a declining one from the withdrawals on Saturday for the steamers *Bavaria* and *City of Washington.* Next week the Sub-Treasury will pay out nearly $2,000,000 in Gold, already prepared, for the half-yearly interest on the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds. The market for Exchange has gone up to 114½@115 ℔ cent., to correspond with purchases of Gold at 103½@103¾ ℔ cent., at which there was a good demand on Saturday. The market for Money is easy, at 5@6 ℔ cent., at call, and 5½@7 ℔ cent. for choice discounts. The Deposits at Bank are over $107,000,000, after the entire payment of the Treasury balance; while the ordinary Discounts, exclusive of the Loans to Government have fallen below $80 000,000. The passage of the Treasury measure through one branch of Congress, and the probability of its early sanction by the other, creating a United States Currency as a legal tender, have removed the slight difficulty or discrimination at some few of the Banks against the plain United States Notes. The Banks themselves have also been relieved of apprehension in regard to carrying any large accumulation of this paper, by an arrangement of the Sub-Treasury to allow 5 ℔ cent. interest on its temporary deposit with the Government to be returned, in kind, on ten days' notice. This arrangement goes into full force to-day, although anticipated by some depositors on Saturday to the extent of nearly $500,000. The voucher for these temporary loans is issued in duplicate, and to the following tenor:

No. ——.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, ——, 186-.

I certify that ——— this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, ——— dollars, in United States notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand, after ten days' not

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate Finance Committee have had two long sessions, during which the House Treasury Note bill was considered. It is understood that the legal tender clause meets with much opposition, a majority of the Committee being opposed to it. It is believed, however, that a majority of the Senate is favorable to the measure, and that it will pass as it came from the House, with the exception of the clause inserted at the last moment, making it optional with the Treasury Department to pay interest on the bonds in coin or paper. The Senate will probably insist upon the interest being paid in coin, which the House will agree to.

We announce this morning, on rebel authority, the commencement of hostilities at Roanoke Island, between the National forces under Gen. BURNSIDE, and the rebels there, under WISE. The intelligence was brought to Fortress Monroe by passengers from Norfolk, under a flag of truce. Gen. HUGER, commanding at Norfolk, informed a lady who came down that a dispatch was received by him on Saturday, to the effect that the National forces had been twice repulsed—that the fighting commenced at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and was still going on when the latest news was received. Unfortunately for Gen. HUGER, and his reputation for veracity, a dispatch dated Norfolk, Saturday, tells the story somewhat differently. It states that four of the National steamers were off the island on Friday night, and that a large number of vessels were twelve miles below. No fighting had yet taken place. There is no doubt, however, that there has been fighting before this, and at Roanoke Island. An arrival at Fortress Monroe on Friday placed us in possession of the intelligence that the expedition moved from Hatteras Inlet on Wednesday morning last, its first destination being that point. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troop-ships followed soon afterwards, only three or four regiments being left at the Inlet. The weather was propitious, and everything promised a favorable issue. Gen BURNSIDE had succeeded beyond his expectations in getting all his vessels over the Swash into deep water, and he and his entire command were in the best of spirits, and confident of success. During the detention at the Inlet the naval gunners had considerable practice in handling the heavy pieces, and will be able to give a good account of themselves, as the first successes of the expedition were expected to be won by the Navy.

We have received from Cincinnati and Chicago some additional items of interest concerning the recent great victory at Fort Henry. At the time of the attack, the rebel infantry were in their camp disposing of their dinner, and when the firing commenced they abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot-guns and all their camp equipage and clothing. In the pursuit, bodies of our cavalry captured fourteen guns and thirty-three prisoners. Dispatches from Gen. HALLECK received in Washington state that our forces immediately pushed up the river in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, reducing on their way the batteries on the other side of the River. The bridge over the Tennessee River is now in our possession, and communication between Memphis and Bowling Green cut off. We also receive, by way of Fortress Monroe, a rebel acknowledgment of the defeat, with the usual exaggerations as to the forces engaged. The dispatches state that the National gunboats proceeded up the Tennessee to the Railroad Bridge, which was destroyed. It is not probable, however, that our forces destroyed the bridge, as they undoubtedly intend to make the road available hereafter in operations against Memphis, and perhaps Bowling Green.

Gen. THOMAS' advance, at last previous accounts, was at Monticello, where he was detained by the bad condition of the roads. Now, we have advices that he has made a further movement, the intention being to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. CARTER, it is stated, will go through Cumberland Gap, Gen. SCHOEPF through Wheeler's Gap, and Gen. THOMAS himself will cross over from Mill Spring. Knoxville is the point aimed at, and the railroad through Eastern Tennessee will be taken possession of immediately.

A rebel dispatch from Knoxville states that a skirmish took place in Morgan County, Tenn., on Sunday last, between a force of National infantry and a body of Tennessee cavalry. The skirmish is said to have taken place on the mountain side and resulted, of course, in favor of the rebels. The dispatch is important, as indicating that the advance of Gen. SCHOEPF has penetrated through the Cumberland Mountains, into Eastern Tennessee.

The value of the munitions of war and stock captured in ZOLLICOFFER'S camp is estimated as follows: Horses and mules, $100,000; wagons, $60,000; ordnance, $35,000; muskets, $25,000; boats, $20,000; stores $10,000. Total, $250,000.

Prior to the advance on Fort Henry the Medical Director at Paducah telegraphed to Chicago for hospital supplies for at least a thousand wounded.

According to the representations of the officers of the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which arrived here on Friday night from Port Royal, the expedition from that point southward was intended for nothing more than a reconnoissance of the Savannah River. It consisted of only a few gunboats and a brigade—about two thousand men. A portion of the boats entered Savannah River by a creek on the north, and the others by another creek on the south, but found the channel obstructed, and could not proceed. They had an exchange of shots with TATNALL'S "Mosquito Fleet," which ran the gauntlet of their fire, but whether any damage was done was not ascertained. A portion of the expedition had returned to Port Royal. It is understood that Capt. DUPONT, in consequence of the disclosure of his plans to the rebels, through the correspondence of the Northern Press, has interdicted all such communication for the present.

Three vessels of the Butler Expedition left Boston Saturday forenoon for Ship Island—the ships *Ocean Pearl*, *Idaho* and *North American*—with troops and stores. The *Great Republic* has been chartered by the Government, and will soon sail from this port for the same destination, with five thousand troops and a number of horses on board.

The evacuation of Romney by the rebels is now explained. It appears that Gen. LANDER, having received reinforcements, marched on Thursday, at the head of between seven and eight thousand men, against the enemy there. They declined fighting, however, although the forces were about equal, and retreated across the river, destroying the bridge in their rear.

A correspondent writes from Gen. LANDER'S Division, on the 3d, that JACKSON had retired to Winchester, and that LORING was leaving Romney. A portion of LANDER'S command had a brush with the enemy on the 3d. We lost none, but killed several of SHEETS' rebel cavalry, and captured seven prisoners.

According to a dispatch from New-Orleans, the rebels there have suffered the loss of one of their most valuable war steamers—the *Calhoun*—which is reported to have been burnt.

The rebels acknowledge at last that their experiment with the steamer *Merrimac* at the Norfolk Navy-yard has proved a total failure. The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a full statement of the difficulties encountered, chief of which is an error in the calculation of displacement, amounting to over 200 tons. It was found necessary to place her in the dry-dock again immediately, to prevent her sinking by her own weight, and in doing this she was badly strained. The *Day Book* consoles itself with the idea that she will do for a floating battery.

Capt. GEORGE P. GAGE, of the schooner *Joseph Crandall*, writes from Cadiz, Spain, to the owners of the vessel in New-Bedford, Mass., under date of Jan. 9, that the pirate *Sumter* was at Cadiz and that she passed his vessel three hours before daylight on the 4th of January. The Captain states that he could see her plainly, and that, as his cargo was just what the *Sumter* required, had daylight come on three hours sooner, his vessel would have been seized. In regard to the carrying business, the Captain states that commerce with American vessels over there is so disarranged, in anticipation of war with England and from fear of privateers, that the merchants are suspicious of American bottoms.

Col. MCCOOK is in Cincinnati, and is rapidly recovering from his wound. He says the Mississippi Tigers must have suffered the most severely of the rebel troops in the battle at Mill Spring, for in addition to those killed on the field, a large number were drowned in the Cumberland River.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session Saturday, having adjourned over from Friday until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association; to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery in this City for Ferry purposes, and to extend the streets of this City to the bulkhead line of the East and North Rivers. The Annual Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, also a bill providing that the official State Canvass shall be published in the State paper only. Notice was given of a bill to license bankers and slaughterers in the port of New-York. A resolution was offered to invite a clergyman to deliver a lecture to the Assembly, on the State of the Country and the great Rebellion, which occasioned considerable debate, and it was rejected by a large majority. The bill to close Manhattan-square in this City was recommitted for further consideration. The Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

At about 4½ o'clock Saturday morning last, Mr. JOHN P. SANDFORD UDALL was found dead upon the sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 52 Harrison-street, South Brooklyn. Upon examining the body, it was ascertained that his skull was fractured just above the left eye, and that that had caused his death. He was last seen alone, so far as is known by the authorities, at about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, on Atlantic, near Court-street, where he parted with a friend and started for home. A man named LAWRENCE, who had made some threats against the deceased, was arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the death of UDALL, but upon the Coroner's investigation it was shown that he was in bed from 10 o'clock Friday night until 7½ o'clock Saturday morning, and he was accordingly discharged. The Coroner investigated the case yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict that UDALL was killed by some person to them unknown, and calling upon the authorities to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderer.

The manufacturing business in Massachusetts is still moderately active, with the exception, perhaps, of the shoe trade. A correspondent at Franklin, Mass., writes that the bonnet manufactories are being put in order, and almost every train of cars brings young ladies to renew their old familiar work after a long vacation. As much business is anticipated as was transacted last year, if the activity should extend well into the Spring and Summer.

ARTHUR BROWN was arrested at Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning about 7 o'clock, by Deputy United States Marshal SHERMAN—and taken to Fort Lafayette—by virtue of an order from the Secretary of State. The prisoner is a young man about thirty years of age, and has been a resident of this City. The charges against him are unknown.

Capt. BURROWS' Fourteenth Battery of Ohio Artillery, consisting of 145 men, 122 horses, 6 pieces of cannon, 6 caissons, and 1 forge, left Cincinnati for St. Louis, on Wednesday, on the steamer *J. W. Cheesman*. They are destined for Leavenworth, where they join Gens. HUNTER and LANE.

In the Superior Court at Salem, Mass., on Monday, Henry M. Bragg, Francis W. Bayley, Isaac M. Daggett, Martin L. Stevens, Joseph S. King, and George W. Edwards, all of Haverhill, indicted for tarring, feathering and riding on a rail, in August last, the editor of the Haverhill *Gazette*, Mr. AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, were severally held to bail for trial, in the sum of $1,000 each.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* furnishes that paper with the copy of an order revoking the finding of the Court Martial in the case of private R. B. STALKER, of the Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., who was convicted of desertion. The Nineteenth is one of the regiments which was by mistake mustered into service for three months, and which is now held for two years. The order in question, which it has been ascertained was issued without Gen. MCCLELLAN'S knowledge, makes the fact that STALKER was sworn in for only three months the ground of his acquittal. It is feared that it may have a mischievous effect upon other regiments which are similarly situated.

SAMUEL LANE, an individual in the employ of the United States Express Company at Dunkirk, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad. The proof against him is regarded as conclusive.

F. SHANNON, pilot of the *John P. Levy*, which had such a narrow escape in the gale off Hatteras on Jan. 30, should also have been mentioned in the letter of our correspondent, as deserving of great credit for his coolness and skill in saving the lives of those on board the vessel referred to, and carrying her into the Inlet. He remained steadily at his post during the whole of the fearful gale, and carried his vessel through when every one on board regarded her loss as almost inevitable. Mr. SHANNON reports that the *E. H. Hubbard*, one of the six tugs which left Fortress Monroe in company on the 29th, foundered at sea and was abandoned. All on board were saved.

The Stock Market, on Saturday, reacted ⅛@1 ℘ cent. from the extreme advance of the day before, closing under some excitement late in the afternoon, between the *Bull* and *Bear* operators on the Share list. Government Securities remain steady at the advance of Friday, and Railway mortgages are firm and in demand. Exchange firm, 114½@115; Gold 103⅛@103⅜ ℘ cent. This morning the Sub-Treasury will be prepared for the new measure of receiving United States Notes on temporary deposit at an interest of 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, repayable, in kind, on ten days' notice from the depositor.

Less activity was discernible in the market for Flour on Saturday, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was quoted firm, but was lightly dealt in. A fair business was transacted in Corn at steady rates. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky. St. Domingo Coffee was in good request for export. East India Rice attracted considerable attention. Common Resin was more sought after and was dearer. Cotton, Candles, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Hemp, Spices, Seeds, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were inactive. The Freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage.

United States Notes—Treasury Deposits.

The Loan and Treasury bill, which passed the House on Thursday was received and appropriately referred by the Senate the following day. As there was no session held on Saturday, the Finance Committee who have the bill in charge could not, of course, report upon it. The measure will probably come up in the Senate to-day, and be finally voted upon early in the week. Of its passage there is no reasonable question. It is not only a Treasury measure of the last importance to the credit of the Government, sanctioned by a large majority of the popular branch of Congress, in which all Money bills originate, but it is esteemed and welcomed by the public as being shaped with the greatest possible advantage to the currency of the country under the general suspension of specie payments. The legal tender clause, which is, in truth, the life of the measure, so far as a National Currency is concerned, and the very principle which is to give it efficiency in the practical administration of the Treasury, has grown in popularity from the very start of the discussion. This is especially so in the City of New-York and throughout the Great West. It is noteworthy, though it should not be regarded as at all surprising, to find how rapidly the doubts and objections of our sound financial and mercantile people, as to the Constitutional authority on the subject, have been dissipated by enlightened investigation. The policy of securing a uniform circulation for the prosecution of the War, now that the ability of the country to maintain specie payments without great sacrifices, both public and private, through such a trial, has been tested and failed, was never so much questioned, as the absolute right of the General Government to declare what shall be made by simple security and convertibility, and received in legal tender as the best substitute for Gold and Silver. Why any portion of the people of the loyal North and West, who have never yielded to the pestilent theory of State Rights as interpreted by a portion of the South, to the mad extreme of attempted secession and actual rebellion, should for a moment question the inherent principle in the General Government of self-preservation, and the authority under the Constitution to establish and enforce all measures deemed necessary to this vital purpose, whether relating to the Army, the Navy, or the Currency, it is difficult to understand. This doubt, however, is probably due to the circumstance that the Federal power has been but twice before exercised in chartering a National Bank, and never before deemed imperiously necessary to the more direct end of a National Currency. That the present extraordinary War should have produced this necessity argues nothing against the existence, in the fundamental law, of the power to provide for it. And this truth is now being acknowledged by scores of the oldest and most experienced of our Bankers and Merchants, as the singular unanimity of the Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Treasury measure intact, amply illustrates.

Another chapter in Treasury management through the present financial trial, in which the Government enjoys not only the sympathy but the confidence of the people, and of our public-spirited bankers, is opened by the policy of receiving United States Notes on deposit at the Sub-Treasury by way of temporary loan, on an interest of five per cent. per annum. These deposits are returnable in the same paper, on a notice of ten days, with whatever interest may have accumulated. The arrangement is one of great mutual convenience between the Government and the banks; relieving the latter of what may have been esteemed a burden in carrying any redundant accumulation of United States Notes, in this and other cities, free of interest. To the pressing creditors of the Treasury it is also a signal accommodation, as bridging over the immediate want of means in the Treasury, while the new measure of Congress is being perfected and the legal tender Notes under it, prepared for circulation. It is known that the first $50,000,000 of United States notes, under the act of July 17, is exhausted, and while $10,000,000 has just been added by a supplemental bill passed on Friday, this relief would not be effectual if all or any considerable portion of both issues should concentrate at once in the large cities, without some process by which such accumulation may be brought into use a second time, and the banks relieved from the incidental loss of interest. The arrangement goes into effect this morning, and we are glad to hear that it meets with the general sanction of our bank officers, some of whom were previously indisposed to take the United States Notes on deposit.

THE AMENITIES OF WAR.—The surrender of Fort Henry, the other day, was the occasion of an interchange of high military parlance that has quite a mediæval smack about it, and conveys a pleasing instance of the courtesies of war. In resigning his sword and the fort to Flag-Officer FOOTE, Gen. TILGHMAN is reported to have said, (the remark is quite as authentic as most of the brave speeches of history)—"I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Now, though this does not quite come up to the magnificent chivalry of the French General who, when leading his men on to the attack against the English, insisted on giving his enemy the precedence of firing, and exclaimed, "*Tirez, Messieurs l'Anglais*," it is still a very high-toned grandiose speech. But we are sorry to have to confess that we can't say as much for the reply of our General. "You do well, Sir," responded FOOTE, "but you should have blown my boat out of the water before I would have surrendered to you." Surely it could only have been the flush of victory that made him forget for the moment his courtesy, and prevented him from striking the same high keynote, in the pretty exchange. FOOTE must furbish up his phraseology against the next fort he takes. And with this intent, we commend him to the "Mirror of Chivalry," "Amadis de Gaul," and the other pleasant treatises found by the priest and the barber in their famous inquisition into the library of that famous knight, Don Quixote.

The General-in-Chief and the War Office.

Some of our neighbors give themselves needless anxiety in regard to the part Gen. MCCLELLAN is to play in the future conduct of the War. A correspondent of one of them, in the absence of other matter, thought proper to send from Washington a story that the chief command of the Army had been transferred from Gen. MCCLELLAN to Secretary STANTON. The former was represented as descending to the command of a single division of the Union army—that of the Potomac. Ignorance and absurdity could go no further; and would not venture even so far, if there were not a deal of misapprehension current as to the framework of our military establishment. No better indication of this prevalent error can be found than the frequency with which Gen. MCCLELLAN is referred to as "Commander-in-Chief" of the Army.

We may be pardoned for recapitulating a few points which should be known to all who discuss military topics.

The Constitution declares the President to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The act of 1798, reorganizing the army, created an office—not a rank—immediately below the President, with the title of "General of the Armies of the United States." This officer, popularly called "the General-in-Chief," is usually the Major-General, the army on a peace footing having but one official of that grade. The place is at present filled by the senior Major-General, who, when he takes the field, as Gen. SCOTT did in Mexico, and as Gen. MCCLELLAN may in Virginia, leaves the entire administration of the army in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, acting through the Secretary of War. Gen. MCCLELLAN loses no rank, lays down no office, when he leaves Washington at the head of an army. The duties he relinquishes for the time are fulfilled by others. He is not superseded or displaced.

This explanation at once sets at rest the suspicion that a conflict of authority had already occurred between the new Secretary of War and the commanding General—a suspicion that could never have existed among those who are acquainted with the intimate and confidential relations which have for years existed between these persons. The truth is, the Administration has unreserved faith in the abilities of the General-in-Chief. As his plans gradually unfold themselves, their wisdom is proved beyond controversy; and at this moment, when fact pursues fact in demonstration of their efficacy, nothing can be more mischievously false than a statement that anybody in the Government desires to curtail the powers employed so prudently. With Secretary STANTON to carry out the already advanced schemes of the campaign, and with Gen. MCCLELLAN in the field to direct the operations of the principal *coups d'armée*, the war must be as short and successful as the public desires.

A Benevolent Mission Balked.

Bishop AMES and Gov. FISH—our Commissioners for the relief of the wants of Union prisoners at the South—have been forced to return without accomplishing the benevolent errand on which they were sent by our Government. The rebel rulers, backed up by the Richmond journals, have peremptorily refused to permit them to pass their lines: so that the noble order of Secretary STANTON—the inspiration of a tender solicitude for the welfare of our gallant men now pining in Southern prisons, and which sent a thrill of satisfaction through the heart of the North—comes to naught.

It is not difficult to surmise the motives that prompted the refusal. And if it were, the Richmond *Examiner* epitomizes them for us in the sentence: "such a mission is insulting to us, and accompanied with danger to our cause." The "insult" is in the imputation conveyed by the very act of sending the Commissioners that the rebel authorities have acted inhumanely toward our prisoners. They do not like the thought that their humanity needs looking after. And it probably touches them all the more in that they are conscious the imputation is not without foundation. For if our Union prisoners have really been maltreated, the less the rebels are willing that their conduct shall be looked into, and the more "insulting" the mission becomes. The "danger to the cause" is not less intelligible, and it is in their eyes no sufficient reciprocity that we are willing the South should send a commission to inquire into the comfort and welfare of their Southern prisoners here at the North. For while we can well afford that they should behold our opulent resources, they, on the other hand, can ill afford to have Northern Commissioners spying out the nakedness of the land. The only comfort we have, meanwhile, is the hope we would fain indulge that our prisoners are now better treated than they were some months ago, and that the rebel authorities have become prudently conscious that the cruelties and barbarities—well authenticated—to which, in numerous cases, our men were formerly subject, are *bad policy*. It seems that, by a special act of the Confederate Congress, the National prisoners are allowed the same rations as the Confederate soldiers in the field—though that is at best but an ambiguous consolation.

Now that this benevolent mission has failed, it remains to be seen what can be done, not merely for the relief, but for the release, of our brave men, captive in Southern military jails. For while the informal exchanges that have been effected have been highly beneficial, resulting in the liberation of more than a thousand of our men, they are yet altogether too slow for the affections and desires of the people. And if the Administration can but see their way to arranging a general cartel, they may count on the warm support and unbounded satisfaction of the whole North.

The Liberal Sentiment of France.

Whatever painful whispers we begin to hear of the hostile disposition of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. in regard to the blockade, the adjustment of the *Trent* difficulty has certainly been received with sincere and most friendly satisfaction by the leading liberal Press of Paris. The *Journal des Débats*, which, throughout, considered the action of Capt. WILKES as not *altogether* condemnable, but nevertheless urged a peaceful settlement as the only way to satisfy and to secure the great interests of freedom at stake in the war against rebellion, now that the question is settled applauds, in three long and elaborate articles, the decision of Mr. LINCOLN and of Mr. SEWARD—concluding with the friendly declaration that "the interest of France is to see the Union restored, her navy flourishing and prepared to consolidate that maritime equilibrium which, as yet, is far from existing."

In another article the *Débats* admonishes the French Secessionist papers, the *Patrie*, *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, "to be just if they can." It says:

"Let us be impartial and free from prejudices toward those who defend a noble and just cause, and the greatness, if not the very existence of their fatherland. Let the American people be assured that liberal France sides with them; and when their cause is attacked and disfigured in the idiom—though not in the language—of LAFAYETTE and MIRABEAU, let them consider wherein such things are published and over what signatures; the Americans will then at once understand that such attacks do not at all express the opinions and the feelings of the French people."

The *Presse*, which regards the absolute vindication of the rights of neutrals paramount to all other considerations, took side strongly with England in the *Trent* affair, even to the bitter end, that is, even to urging an alliance of France with England against the United States. Applauding the pacific solution, the *Presse* says, in substance:

"Mr. SEWARD, with great ability and tact, extricated his country from a difficult and dangerous position, and thereby turned the tables upon England. England will be obliged to renounce forever her former policy, and the moral force of European Governments will have as powerful a reflex in bringing England to Justice and moderation as it had on America in the *Trent* imbroglio."

It says further that the pacific solution of the *Trent* affair destroys the expectations of the slaveholders and of their European friends."

The *Temps*, which defended England's demand on the ground of the right of neutrals, says:

"The Washington statesmen gathered new laurels from this solution. Mr. SEWARD, with ability, courtesy and frankness, forced England to admit the French and American principles as rules for the future, and bound her to an eventual reciprocity," &c.

"Now the Government of the Union has its elbows free, the Washington statesmen, carrying out the projects of emancipation as debated in the Congress, will bring over to the side of the Union public opinion and the moral sense of Europe, both of which had turned against the Americans, and were shocked by the violent proceedings of the commanders of the *San Jacinto*."

In another issue the *Journal des Débats*, refuting the clamors of the pro-slavery papers for recognition, says:

"The Secessionist sympathies evoked that if the rebel States should very soon be recognized, it will be a consecration of the principles laid down by VATTEL, PUFFENDORF and others. With all due respect to such names, the naked point of law—even if such point were settled beyond doubt—is of very secondary importance when the pending question is the secession of Slavery. It is to be even the Slave States based on Slavery is to be consecrated by the moral aid of Europe, and if European Governments, if they now recognize the Confederates, would be justified in taking a step which it would surely be profitable were the United States wholly disconcerted and forced to lay down their arms."

The Right of Entry—Another International Difficulty.

It is really enough to make one despair that our unhappy country will ever succeed in extricating itself from international entanglements; that no sooner is one difficulty disposed of, than another comes on its heels. We have settled the *Trent* affair, and now arises the affair of the Tuileries. Happily it is not exactly of the same nature as the other *cause celebre*, and gives us the pleasure of variety, at least; for while that concerned our right to take people *out*, this concerns our right to send people *in*.

It seems that our Ministers at Paris have been in the habit of introducing an indefinite number of our compatriots to the balls of the Tuileries, without any reference to the dimensions of the ball room, the number of other guests invited, or the circumference which the latest Court order may have authorized each fair visitant to indulge with her skirts. Every good American it is said, when he dies, hopes to go to —— Paris; and every good American who happens to be in Paris alive wants to go to the Court ball. Of late years it seems our diplomats have been growing more and more exacting in their demands for space, as though it were the International Exhibition, where each country can claim so many cubic feet. At length a schedule of alarming longitude from Mr. DAYTON called out a remonstrance on the part of the Grand Chamberlain. This led to an exchange of diplomatic notes between M. THOUVENEL and our Minister, and at the last writing there was every prospect of a decided diplomatic entanglement.

It seems the Emperor himself has sought to compose the antagonistic elements. But what is most amazing is that he does not appear to have succeeded, or even to have had his own way. It is proper to say that whatever sinister designs with regard to the blockade have been imputed to NAPOLEON III., he is understood to be in favor of opening his doors freely to all American guests. But though the Emperor is without doubt a powerful man, there is another more powerful still. It is the Grand Chamberlain of the Tuileries. This high dignitary has resolved that, until Mr. DAYTON comes to *his* terms, no American shall be admitted, Emperor or no Emperor.

What is to be done in the matter we confess we hardly see. We look in vain through the voluminous pages of PUFFENDORF, GROTIUS and VATTEL, for either precedents or principles in point. It is probable that Mr. SEWARD will be called on to enter the lists, and bring his wits, so sharpened on the *Trent* case, to bear on this new difficulty. But as the Grand Chamberlain seems to be the only party that stands in the way, it might be still better to challenge him to single combat, and by opposing, end him and this threatening international complication at one and the same time.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DEMAND NOTES.—The bullionists, who, in default of valid arguments against the Government currency, have tortured their ingenuity to prove that the issue of paper money is forbidden by the Constitution, will do well to read the following remarks of Mr. GUTHRIE, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of Dec. 3, 1855. Speaking of the danger of excessive issue of bank-bills, he says:

"The Constitution of the United States was framed by men who had felt all the evils of a paper currency; and when provisions were inserted in that instrument, that no State should emit bills of credit, nor make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, and the coining of money was given to the General Government, they believed they had provided for a hard money currency, and against the evils of a depreciated one. But these provisions were nullified when the Courts held that the States had power to charter banks, with authority to issue and circulate notes as money."

Having shown that the Constitution did not forbid the issue of a paper currency, Mr. GUTHRIE proceeds to speak of the evils likely to arise from a lack of proper Government control over the quantity of bank-bills in circulation, and indicates as a remedy that Congress should interpose "if the States shall continue the charter and multiplication of banks with authority to issue and circulate notes as money, and fail to apply any adequate remedy."

Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious than that the circulation of bank-bills, especially during a time of suspension, is unconstitutional, if the issue of Government demand notes is so. And as no one can be found willing to stultify himself by supporting the former proposition, the latter falls to the ground with it. The fact is, that paper money has long since become in this country the common money of the people, and the demand notes, under the Federal authority, will be not only an equally constitutional currency, but a more uniform and reliable one than the best of the local bank bills.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION FROWNED DO. N.—The bitter prejudice against the Blacks which prevails throughout the Western States has just had a striking manifestation in Illinois, in the form of a resolution, started in the State Convention, to banish all negroes from the State. The discreditable proposition was put down by a vote of 21 ayes to 46 nays; but that, in the Convention which is preparing the fundamental law that shall be to all the world the embodiment and the index of the civilization of Illinois, twenty-one men—the representatives of two-sevenths of her people—should be found willing to record themselves as favoring a decree driving from her soil the members of a wronged race, in face of law, Christianity and common humanity, is a notable example of how powerfully prejudices interfere with men's sense of justice. The noble, free State of Illinois already stands under the dishonor of having a series of despotic black laws on her statute-book; but the proposition which the Convention had the sense of morality to frown down, is more tyrannical than any despotic excess for which Austria or Naples has been held up to the execration of mankind. The proposed expulsion of all free colored persons from the State is the more disgraceful in that it has its origin in no danger present or prospective, public or private, to be apprehended from the black population—for Illinois happily has no slaves whose good manners might be corrupted by the presence of free individuals of their own race. It is, in fact, simply the offshoot of the bitter prejudice against negroes common in the Western States, arising from various geographical, political and social causes. The vote negativing the proposed measure is sufficiently emphatic to inspire hopes that a more tolerant spirit will ere long prevail.

A REMARKABLY LENIENT SENTENCE.—In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, PATRICK KANE was found guilty of committing an assault and battery upon a police officer on election day. The least penalty for this offence, under the Police law, is imprisonment for one year, or a fine of $250. City Judge MCCUNN simply imposed a fine of $10. But then what have Judges to do with law?

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE COOPER UNION ANNIVERSARY.—The Debating Society attached to the Cooper Union, on Saturday evening, gave their annual public literary entertainment, in the Chemical Lecture-room of the Cooper Institute. The hall was crowded with people who testified to their interest by loud and frequent applause. Mr. ALEX. THAIN, the President of the Association, addressed the audience in a few appropriate remarks. An interesting essay was delivered by R. L. DUDDALS, Esq., on "Entertaining Young Men," which was well received. Mr. T. F. LAYCOCK then delivered a selected oration on "Nothing to Wear," which was very good. An original oration followed on, "Historic Associations," by WILLIAM WARDLAW SCOTT, Esq. A discussion then took place on "The Relative Merits of American Statesmen" as follows: "John C. Calhoun," D. S. BODSIN; "Henry Clay," MAX LOWENTHAL; "Daniel Webster," D. F. EDWARDS; "Andrew Jackson," FRANK J. TUCKER. The discussion was long and animated. The exercises, which commenced at 7½ o'clock, closed at about 10 o'clock, and the audience only seemed sorry that they had so soon come to a close.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—The final examination of the scholars of the German-American Institute, under the charge of Dr. RUDOLPH DULON, came off yesterday, before a large concourse of parents and friends, at Pythagoras Institute, commencing at 10 A. M., and continuing all day. The higher classes, consisting of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17, were examined in logic, chemistry, mathematics, and the English and French languages, according to the well-known German system of teaching the pupil not only to recite, but to base the recitation upon thought and knowledge. They exhibited remarkable proficiency in every branch. In the afternoon, Dr. DULON lectured upon the importance and the high objects of thorough knowledge, with numerous well-timed and pleading appeals to the lofty principles of patriotism, and the causes which have led to the rise and fall of nations. The new term of this unique academy commenced on the 8th, under the charge of a Board of highly-accomplished professors, the schoolrooms located at Nos. 11 and 13 Market-street.

SUICIDE OF A MISANTHROPE.—ANNE MARIA MICHAEL, a German woman, thirty-seven years of age, who has lived for the last six years as a servant with Mrs. SCHOCK, No. 148 West Twelfth-street, hung herself on Saturday evening. She was of a morbid disposition, and had occasionally exhibited symptoms of insanity. While her mistress was from home, she went into the cellar, and hung herself from a post with a bed cord. She was quite dead when found. Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest upon the body.

A CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.—EMMA SCHEKER, aged three years, was fatally scalded on Friday, at the house of her parents, No. 548 Broome-street. She was sitting upon the floor, when a fire-board fell upon the stove, causing it to overturn. A pot of soup, which stood upon it, upset, and the liquid was spilled upon the child. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest in the case yesterday.

LAUGHING EXHIBITION.—Dr. COLTON gives his amusing exhibition of the laughing gas this evening, at the Cooper Institute, in connection with the music of the National Band of the Seventh Regiment.

Art Items.

COLEMAN, who expected to spend the Winter at Rome, has returned. Like hundreds of our young countrymen, who, while abroad, heard the cry of "To arms," he left unfinished his long projected sojourn amongst the beauties of the older artists, and hastened homeward to aid, if there was any occasion for his services. Since his return, he has been working up various reminiscences from his studies and sketches, some of which are sold, others may be seen at the several galleries, and others yet at his studio, on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street. The peculiar hazes and the glorious colorings of the Spanish skies are beautifully reproduced by his facile pencil, and no more desirable addition to our artistic *souvenirs* has been made, in a long while, than are many of these portraits from the land of the Don.

JOHN ROGERS, the American sculptor, who has given us so many evidences of his genius during the past year, has added to his "Models for the Times" a group in plaster, of a scene at camp. An officer sits by the side of a camp-fire, by the warm embers of which he toasts his feet, while he reads the news of the day from a New-York paper, to which a contraband, with all the curiosity of his race, listens, while he stirs the mush, which is boiling furiously over the fire. The positions are most life-like, and the group will be a pleasant addition to the *etagère* of the soldier's family, as well as to the collection of the art-lover.

GOUPIL & Co., to whom has succeeded the courtly KNOEDLER, have on exhibition a picture of Seville, by COLEMAN. It is one of the rarities of the day, and is greatly admired.

BROWN'S "Bombardment of Port Royal" has been lithographed by KNOEDLER, and meets with a ready sale.

WILLIAM M. DAVIS, a young and ingenious mechanic residing at Port Jefferson, Long Island, has produced several cabinet pictures now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co. Their principal merit is absolute fidelity. The reproduction of natural objects is so minutely accurate as to deceive the eye, until careful inspection dispels the illusion. "The Harvest Bouquet," a cluster of belated wild flowers, is a happy illustration of his gift. In another line, his "Neglected Portrait" is equally admirable. At the distance of a few feet the spectator believes himself looking at one of those vile lithographs to be seen in a country bar-room—with veneered frame and a glazing of ordinary window-glass. The glass, by happy accident, has been broken, so that the radiating fragments converge at the left eye of JEFF. DAVIS, the subject of the picture, while fragments have fallen out entirely, or lie within beneath the portions still in position. The stained and fly-blown paper, torn and curled up at one corner so as to show the grain of the back board, the flies crushed beneath the glass, the cobwebs, the broken veneering, are all given with such conscientious truth, that it requires the hand to be passed over the apparently dangerous surface before the illusion is removed. Mr. DAVIS has extraordinary talent; he only needs the culture his circumstances deny him.

A Young Hero.

SAMUEL BYRON BRITTAN, Capt. W. D. PORTER'S Aid, who was instantly killed on board the United States gunboat *Essex*, by a shot from the enemy on the occasion of the capture of Fort Henry, was the eldest living son of Prof. S. B. BRITTAN, for some years connected with the periodical Press of this City. On the all of Sumter, young BRITTAN manifested an intense desire to enlist as a private soldier in the Union army, insisting that he could better go than those who had family responsibilities, but his father was unwilling, owing to his son's extreme youth, and the latter yielded to parental advice. Subsequently the situation of Master's Mate was offered him by Capt. PORTER, of the *Essex*, and with the consent of his parents it was accepted. But a few days since his gallant conduct and efficient services were the subject of honorable mention in Capt. PORTER'S official dispatch regarding the action at Lucas Bend.

Mr. BRITTAN was a brave, sincere and high-minded young man, of prepossessing person and manners, and was alike admired and beloved by a large circle of friends in New-York and New-England, who will sincerely lament the sudden and tragic termination of a life so full of promise. He was less than seventeen years of age; but his fine physical and mental development, and his manly bearing, led strangers to suppose that he had numbered more years, and that his rare gifts had been matured by a longer experience. He leaves father, mother, two brothers and three sisters to cherish his memory. His career was short, and his young life was a pure and willing offering on the altar of his country.

THE SATIRIC MUSE.—A rhyemster sends for publication to the TIMES certain shrewd verses, of which the following is, perhaps, a fair specimen:

LEONIDAS surely was half distraught,
And WASHINGTON—what was he?
BRUCE, WALLACE and TELL, Old Hickory, SCOTT,
Fanatics and fools
Of obsolete schools;
Our *amor pat'r* of the *more-gain* sort,
Minus the *i* and the *e*.

The necessity of reserving space for prose obliges us to exclude poetical effusions, even thus signally meritorious.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a lecture is to be delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Methodist Church in John-street, between William and Nassau streets, on the "Religions of the Chinese." The subject is one of much interest, and will be rendered more so as a large number of idols and other curiosities will be exhibited, all of which have been in service in some heathen temple.

Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary irritation.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Pat-nt Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $3 00

MARRIED.

HOYT—CAMP.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 6, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. W. C. Hoyt, assisted by Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, JOHN W. HOYT, of New-York, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Hon. Daniel W. Camp, of Middletown.

WHITE—RISTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, in St. John's Church, by Rev. John P. Dunn, JOHN E. WHITE, of this City, to EMILY A., daughter of the late George Riston, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GALE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, EMILY OAKLEY, twin daughter of William and E. N. Gale, Jr., aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 56 East 37th-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN TINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 8, ESTHER VAN TINE, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Theodorus Van Tine, No. 141 West 38th-st., on Monday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

RICHARD.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 8, ELOISE H., daughter of Henry A. and Catherine Richard, aged 19 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 191½ West 27th-st., this (Monday) morning, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock.

ALTHAUSS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 9, SAMUEL B. ALTHAUSS, aged 34 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAQUES.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 7, DANIEL JAQUES, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John W. Lewis, No. 4 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, ANNIE CROSS, youngest daughter of James A. and Isabella F. Taylor, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Wilson-st., second house from Bedford-av., on Monday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, LYDIA ANNA, daughter of John M. and Lydia A. Higgins, aged 14 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Butler-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

LLOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, JOHN LLOYD, youngest son of the late Edward Lloyd, of Tynytwll, Llanfyllin, Wales, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Dr. J. Henry Puleston and John Bruce Ford, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 1 Garden-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STUART.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, at No 80 State-st., Mrs. PRECILLA STUART, widow of the late James P. Stuart, native of Ireland, and for many years a resident of Charleston, S. C., aged 60 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ELDREDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8, DANIEL ATWOOD, youngest son of Daniel A. and J. Adaline Eldredge, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Remains will be taken to Sag Harbor on Monday.

OGDEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at the house of his grandfather, Clement C. Moore, LOUIS DE LUZE, youngest son of John D. Ogden, aged 4 years and 7 months.

WEIR.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 9, after a short but painful illness, MARTHA L., wife of Wm. T. Weir, aged 28 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 141 Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—Feb. 8, 1862.
75, 73, 33, 70, 30, 21, 22, 18, 45, 14, 78, 76.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Feb. 8, 1862.
71, 18, 69, 26, 28, 35, 10, 11, 21, 16, 74, 41, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO
ALCOHOL BUYERS.
WE SELL
ALCOHOL
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than any other house
in the United States,
and will make it
to the interest of
EXPORTERS AND JOBBERS
To apply to us for
PRICES AND TERMS
Before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK.

N. B.—
WE ARE ALSO
MANUFACTURERS
OF
BURNING FLUID,
Which we sell at
PROPORTIONATELY
LOW FIGURES.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, GROCERS, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade are respectfully invited to call at the office, No 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

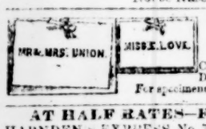
SILVER HUNTING DETACHED LEVER Watches, full jeweled, $12 each, warranted correct time-keepers, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No 365 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New-York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., box No. 149, *Times* Office.

A GREAT HIT.
Ready THIS (Monday) MORNING at 9 o'clock, for sale by all newsagents. The most laughable and humorous thing since the days of Homer.
"THE BELLIGERENT'S DREAM."
A SATIRE FOR THE TIMES.
"Let those now laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laugh, now laugh the more."
Buy it, read it, laugh at it, and send it to your friend in the army. It will put a whole regiment in convulsions of laughter.
Copies in colors, 18 by 24 inches, 25cts. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 30cts. All leading news agents have it. Address ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

FAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS,
A CLEAN, WHITE AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION.
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
AND
HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE,
There is nothing equal to it.
It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations.
Sold at 25 cents a bottle by all the principal retail druggists.
Wholesale Agents, KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st; DIXON, FRASER & HALLET, No. 149 Chambers-st.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash.
Orders from reliable houses addressed to C. F. FAY, Chemist, New-York City, will receive attention.

VALENTINE SEASON, 1862.
STRONG'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.
NOW READY.
Don't forget your soldier lover; keep their courage up with a rousing Valentine.
ALL PRICES.
SIX CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
STRONG'S
VALENTINE DEPOT,
No. 58 Nassau-st.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to soldiers at points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

"TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia, by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days notice. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERENNIAL BOOKS.

PLEASANT READING FOR DULL TIMES.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.
The Best Literature in the Best Dress for $1 50 per month.

Now is the time to subscribe for the NEW and BEAUTIFUL EDITIONS of the Complete Writings
OF
THOMAS HOOD,
THE HEALTHIEST OF THE HUMORISTS;
OF
BAYARD TAYLOR,
"THE PRINCE OF MODERN TRAVELERS;"
OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
THE PARTIARCH OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.
Send for Prospectus with particulars (gratis.) Also for "Suggestions for Household Libraries," 6 cents, and Putnam's General Catalogue, 36 cents, post-paid.

G. P. PUTNAM, Agent, PUBLISHER,
No. 532 Broadway.

MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD RUTT.
LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 475 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 4 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

TAMMANY REGIMENT, "JACKSON GUARDS," FORTY-SECOND N. Y. STATE VOLUNTEERS.—A vacancy exists in this regiment, which enables it to accept one full company, with its officers. The Tammany Regiment forms part of the Division of Brig.-Gen. Stone, and is located at Poolesville, Md. It was engaged at Ball's Bluff, and the vacancy is caused by those left in that battle. Officers and companies, or desiring to raise one, will find this an opportunity rarely met with for proceeding at once against the present rebellion. Application may be made personally to A. C. SEAMAN, City Inspector's Department, New-York, or by letter to EDMOND C. CHARLES, Colonel Tammany Regiment, Poolesville, Md.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOON PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
Made to measure at $15, $16, $18, &c., &c., per half doz.
No order taken for less than a half a dozen.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 440 Broadway, N. Y.

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
BY [illegible], M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Obstetrics in the University of New-York, author of the Principles and Practice of Obstetrics.
Seventh edition, carefully revised and enlarged, royal 12mo, pp. S. S. & W. Wood, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.
Price, $2—free of postage.
The rapid and wide-spread circulation of the eminently practical work is we think, without precedent. In a very brief period this reached its seventh edition, and it has been so highly appreciated in Europe that it has received the classical honor of a translation into the French and German languages.
From the New-York Journal of Medicine.
We hail the advent of such a work, abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by Nature.
From the London Lancet.
The value of Dr. Bedford's book will long be acknowledged, and the author recognized as a most able and acute practitioner of medicine.
From the British and Foreign Medico Chirurgical Review.
This work is worthy of its author, a credit to his country, and a valuable mine of instruction to the profession at large.
From the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.
We were actually fascinated into reading this entire volume; nor have we ever read a book with more pleasure and profit. There is not a disease connected with infancy, or the female system, which is not most ably discussed in this excellent work.
From the London Quarterly Journal of Medicine.
To read this book is to be struck with its truthfulness and utility. American works are not generally read on this side the Atlantic, but we commend Dr. Bedford's book as worthy the very best attention of the profession.
From the London Medical Times and Gazette.
It is to be regretted that we have not more books like Dr. Bedford's in Great Britain.
From the Home Journal.
The very book for mothers who have daughters to bring up.
From the Evening Post.
No mother should be without this book. It contains a vast deal of information most essential for the female to possess.
From the Commercial Advertiser.
The mother, anxious for her own health and that of her daughters, will find Dr. Bedford's work a treasury of knowledge.
From the Journal of Commerce.
An eloquent production, from the pen of an accomplished physician, replete with practical information and sage counsels, necessary alike for the profession and community generally. If this book were carefully read by the head of the family, great good would result.
From the Independent.
A work calculated to do much good. Let the mother interested in the health of her daughters examine its pages. If the females of our country would hearken to the counsels contained in this volume, they would not only enjoy better health, but would add greatly to their happiness.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 30 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND SLABS AT 20 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS
Will find No. 7 Astor-place very convenient to leave their advertisements for any of the daily papers, at office prices.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the 15 years it has been before the public. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—BY "ONE WHO Knows Him;" and RETREAT OF NEY, by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, are the titles of two very interesting articles in this week's LEDGER, which will be ready TO-DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, and for sale at all the Bookstores and News Dépôts in all the loyal States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—BY "ONE WHO Knows Him;" and RETREAT OF NEY, by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, are the titles of two very interesting articles in this week's LEDGER, which will be ready TO-DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, and for sale at all the Bookstores and News Dépôts in all the loyal States.

The Case Clearly Stated—Why no Legislation about Slavery is Required.

A correspondent has sent us the following brief of po ints,which he has thought proper to address to "the President and his Cabinet, the Congress, and the People of the United States." He argues:

That the Constitution and Laws of the Union guarantee, offensively and defensively, to the *members* of the Union, Republican forms of government, with all the rights and responsibilities thereof, and exclusive control of their domestic institutions; and hence,

That the General Government, among other things, has the prerogative and bounden duty of putting down insurrections, rebellions, and usurpations, whereby the rights of States and citizens are invaded and overthrown, and of maintaining the peace and unity of the whole nation.

That the present armed rebellion of several States, or rather, *only of certain citizens therein*, has doubtless been engendered, not solely by any one cause, as some seem to assume, but by a complication of causes, whether real or feigned, and whether pressing upon the insurgents from without, or originating in the ferment of their own uneasy bosoms.

That these causes all combined, whatever they may be, (and if they exist they can certainly be traced out in our National history,) are a totally inadequate ground of revolution and revolt, the civilized world itself, reading our history, being judge.

That the insurgents,according to their own acts and admissions, and forecastings of the future,and of their own motion independent of external provocation, and as the matured plan of more than thirty years' growth, have, by their long concealed conspiracies, by their mighty perjuries, and by their own initiatory overt acts of treason, usurpation, insurrection, and organized war, compelled the Government into arms for self-preservation; and that, too, while it was, to the last, fondly forbearing, conciliatory and paternal; and are now, as their undisguised aim and purpose, seeking, not merely to dismember the Union, but by revolutionary counsel and force of arms, to overthrow and change the State and General Governments, to disfranchise their fellow-citizens, to rob them of their inherited rights, to exclude them from the paths of wealth, and learning, and power, and to reduce them to the hopeless condition of ignorance and servile dependence.

That the paramount object and duty of the Government in its present armed power is to crush this rebellion and revolution: to punish the wicked instigators thereof; and to restore the States, thus deluded and dragged from their allegiance to their former loyal *status* under the Constitution and laws, with *all* their rights and responsibilities, not only unimpaired, but also humanly speaking, forever secured against any similar danger in the future.

That this war against the insurgents has no jurisdiction over the causes or grievances, feigned or real, which are alleged to be at the bottom of this movement; but that these causes and grievances, if they exist, belong solely to the *legislative* functions of the *whole* United States.

That certain facts in the history of this war, thus far, abundantly prove that *Slavery* is an element, not *of strength*, but *of weakness* to the insurgents: that as a *social foundation*, it is but as a substratum of sand, having no vital coherence with the social strata above it, and is instantly swept away, wherever the flood of war even touches it; that as a *defensive bulwark of the State*, it is but a house of glass, shivered into atoms by the stroke of war; that as an *aggressive* element in the field, if armed with spade and mattock, it enervates an army, by bearing that burden which is needful to toughen the soldier, and I give him endurance in battle; and if armed with sword and bayonet, it is armed with a power fatal to the master; that, as *a source of home comfort* in war, this institution is, by the bare presence of a Union army, tapped and spilled upon the ground beyond recovery; that this downfall of Slavery in a war-stricken land, is no new thing; but that, as history testifies, *Slavery is an institution which cannot augmente endure the stroke of war*; that for this ruin of Slavery in the face of war, the Government is in no way responsible—has, in fact, no power to interpose and arrest it; because this institution is purely a State responsibility; and as such, is, within the State, totally beyond the jurisdiction of Government; and hence that one of the incidental, yet natural and inevitable results of this conflict, if persisted in by the insurgents, must be the utter destruction of Slavery—a result for which the insurgents themselves are solely responsible; and hence, also, that *no necessity of the times* can be urged as a plea for any main and direct legislative issue with Slavery in the loyal Congress of the Union.

That the individual insurgents, by the very act of armed revolt and revolution, are guilty of treason, and thereby forfeit their lives, much more their property of every description.

That, as an act of humanity and justice, the Government is bound to provide an asylum for the slaves thus emancipated by the stroke of war, an asylum where, under the protecting hand of the Government, they may be educated into citizens of a free and sovereign State.

And, finally, that this incidental, yet natural and unavoidable fate of Slavery, in the presence of war, ought of right and reason to be perfectly satisfactory to the most radical; and to the most conservative, and jealous of their rights, it cannot in reason be matter of complaint.

Hence my earnest prayer against any main and direct issue with Slavery in this conflict, as not at all called for by the necessities of the times; and against even attempting any legislation for general emancipation by Congress, as a subject beyond the reach of its Constitutional powers; and as an invasion of the guaranteed rights and responsibilities of loyal citizens, which would needlessly provoke them also into acts of rebellion; and for a united, undistracted, and resistless prosecution of the war against the insurgents, and them alone; leaving Slavery, within the States to the certain doom of war, and until the States which have been forced into a false position are redeemed from the hand of their seducers, and are reinstated in their ancestral home beneath the "Flag of the Union."

All this, as a lover of his whole country, grateful for the goodly heritage which the Almighty Father of all has bestowed upon our nation, is humbly submitted to the President and his Cabinet, the Congress and the people of the United States, by A CITIZEN.

WISCONSIN, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

An Example of Official Inaccuracy and Integrity.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

An instance of official exactness and strict fidelity has recently come to our knowledge, which, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending it, we are disposed to chronicle as a marked and valuable example, especially for Government officials. Wm. J. Hamersley, Esq., was Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., for the term of about seven years, from which position he retired on the appointment of the present incumbent, E. S. Cleveland, Esq. In the settlement of his accounts with the Department, amounting in the aggregate to about $20,000, a balance of $3,200 was found to be due the Department, which Mr. Hamersley promptly paid over to his successor on the Auditor's draft. A full statement was therefore rendered by the Auditor, and the entire account regularly audited and balanced, after crediting the above payment of $3,200—thus acknowledging that the Department had no further claim on Mr. Hamersley. But by the Postmaster's own account of moneys received, paid drafts and other disbursements, and the specie on hand, he was satisfied that the Auditor's office had not, in this instance, exhibited its usual accuracy, and a minute and careful revision of all the items of the accounts show that the further amount of about $4,000 was still due the Government. This discovery was reported to the Department, and the items cited which went to make up the above second balance. The Postmaster's statement was found substantially correct, and another draft for nearly $4,000 was drawn on him, and paid over in gold to the new Postmaster, and the account finally closed. Mr. Hamersley was an excellent Postmaster, and was always regarded by the Department as one of its most efficient and rigidly correct officers; therefore such honorable conduct on his part was by no means unexpected or surprising.

A Railroad along the Eastern Shore.—Dr. Watson, the Senator from Accomac, has introduced into the Senate, a bill of considerable importance, as it seems to us at first glance. It is for the charter of a railroad, eighty miles in length, which shall run from the lower end of Northampton County on the Eastern shore, opposite Fortress Monroe, up to Saulsbury on the Maryland line, at which place it will connect with a road to Wilmington, Del. It must be an important road when built, both to the people of the Eastern Shore and to the Government of the United States, inasmuch as it will give the nation an additional highway from the North to Hampton Roads, and a much more speedy and inexpensive one than the line of chartered steamers now used on the Chesapeake Bay. It will bring Fortress Monroe within a few hours of Philadelphia and New-York, a fact that cannot be overestimated in case of danger. It will make these two cities the outlet of the Eastern Shore, instead of doubtful Baltimore, and will infuse Northern life and trade into the decayed energies of that decayed section of country.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Feb. 6.*

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Preferred Causes, Nos. 2, 4½. Enumerated Causes, Nos. 279, 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1552, 1557, 1595, 2045, 128, 690, 8, 125, 301, 839, 868, 1105, 1145, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1264, 1289, 1316, 1322.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Demurrers, Nos. 19, 29. Issues of Law and Fact, Nos. 19½, 190, 240, 264, 288, 3, 77¾, 191, 289, 292, 297, 298, 301, 310, 316, 329, 331, 332, 333, 334.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2771, 1913, 3337, 3047, 3049, 3347, 3349, 3353, 3079, 243, 247, 273, 145, 199, 1350, 3592, 3586, 3614, 3258, 422, 3618, 2352, 2922.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 840, 857, 735, 736, 572, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 878, 879, 680, 439, 633, *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 302, 687, 622, 874, 490, 894, 567, 880, 1484, 1826, 290, 261.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 30
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 5
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 8
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 12
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 15
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post office, on Wednesday, at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

We have, THIS DAY, added to our stock of FAMILY GOODS,

Large lines of super
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN
JACONET AND NAINSOOK MUSLINS, &c., &c.
also,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

All of which will be offered
AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AT KINZEY'S,
BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK,
SELLING OF BY ORDER
OF THE ASSIGNEE.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
5,000 Ladies' Breakfast Caps, 10c. 12c, 25c.
7,500 Gents' Handkerchiefs, sc., 10c., 12c.
8,000 damaged Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c., 5c.
8,500 Linen Hemstitched, 12c., 18c., 25c.
GREAT EXCITEMENT
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 13c., 15c., 18c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Children's Fancy Wool Hose, 6c.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Fleeced Merino Hose, 12½c., 15c.
Lot Soiled Kid Gloves, 10c.
Best Kid Gloves, (spotted,) 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS
TARLETONS, ILLUSIONS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HAIR-NETS,
Closing out Cheap.
Best 200-yard Spool Cotton, (white and colors,) 4c.
Good 200 yard Spool Cotton, 3c.
Best gold-eyed Needles,3c.per paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. per paper.
Best black Pins, 2c. per paper.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 4th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT RETAIL
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Continue to offer great inducements in
EXTRA QUALITY UNDRESSED
DAMASK LINENS,
SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
Towels and Towelings,
DIAPERS, DOMESTIC BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS,
Blankets, Marseilles Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.

SPRING, 1862.
Wholesale opening of
MERRIMACS, SURAGUES, PACIFICS, HAMILTON, AMERICAN AND MANCHESTER PRINTS, &c.
Also
A full line of ENGLISH PRINTS and FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
FIRST OPENING AT RETAIL OF
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Paris Printed Mousseline de Laines,
Plain, Plaid, Check and Figured Silks,
Laces, Embroideries, Shawls, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS.
WILL OPEN MONDAY Feb. 10, 1,000 dozen LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, VERY FINE, 12s. dozen
1,000 dozen LADIES' HEMSTITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., very fine goods.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of Family Mourning Goods, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable, and cheapest ever offered at retail.
Milliners and Dressmakers supplied on liberal terms.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN MARKET.
50 cases Chintz Printed De Laines just received and opened to day, will be sold lower than cash goods.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 220, 241 and 243 Broadway

MOURNING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, hosiery, fancy goods, corsets, curtain laces and muslins, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 50c., (by mail 60c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS.
Stocking Yarn, 5 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents. Skirts, 40 cts. best steel; cheap worsted goods. Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery. Worley's Paris Corsets, cheap. ELGERS, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, FROM $2 50 and upward, (just opened.) black thread, guipure and French laces, collerets, barbes, &c., &c. point lace collars, sets and Paris embroideries, and muslin trimmings.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

$30,000 WORTH OF BLEACHED AND Unbleached Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Ticks, Denims and Domestic Dry Goods generally, bought before the great advance in cotton, at popular prices.
GEORGE L. KEYES, No. 345 8th-av.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—A LARGE ASSORTment of new and beautiful styles, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 537 Greenwich-st., at low prices.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
SIXTH LECTURE
OF THE
COURSE FOR 1862.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN
Will give his Patriotic Lecture, entitled
THE PEOPLE.
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
THIS EVENING,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.

A BLACK MAN
ON
THE WAR.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Will Lecture at
COOPER INSTITUTE
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1862, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

THAT GRAPHIC AND GENIAL HUMORist, Mr. De Cordova, who has all of Thackeray's keenness, without a drop of his gall, will deliver his droll lecture—*An Omnibus Drive up Broadway*—on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. The proceeds are to be applied to the payment of the floating debt of this interesting free church, struggling with the hard times. By all means take the 'buss with Mr. De Cordova, and learn to use your eyes and ears. Tickets, 25 cents. May be had at No. 91 East 13th-st., No. 29 3d-av., or at the Evangelical Society Rooms, Bible House.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED in the John-st. M. E. Church on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, by Mr. B. D. L. Southerland, on the *Religions of the Chinese*. The subject will be illustrated by the exhibition of a collection of Idols and other Heathen Curiosities from China, Burmah and India. These Idols have all been actually worshiped, and are of all sizes and descriptions.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, before the General Aid Association of Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by James Gillette, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., returned prisoner of war from Richmond. Subject: *Five Months with the Rebels.* Doors open at 7½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, to be applied to charitable purposes, including the relief of the prisoners of war.

ELIHU BURRITT, THE LEARNED blacksmith, will deliver a lecture on MONDAY EVENING next, the 10th of February, in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on a *Plan of Adjustment and Reunion.* A subject suited to the times, and supposed to contain a complete solution to our present aggravated difficulties. To commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 15 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

SHOULD A LADY, POSSESSING WEALTH, social position and lovable qualities, overlook this mode and correspond with CŒLEBS, Station B, she will ascertain that a gentleman of undoubted respectability and real merit is sincerely seeking a wife.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Greenpoint, opposite Sneden's ship-yard, near the corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., the entire contents of an oil and candle factory, consisting of slack press, hydraulic press, candle machine, iron cauldrons, steam kettle and fixtures, wrought iron vats, spools of candle wicking, tubs, pails, measures, dippers, bags, &c. Sale peremptory.

The above sale is adjourned until MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock M. By order of JOHN H. IMMEN, Jr., Assignee of Paget & Blanchard.

GREAT SALE OF TOOLS, MACHINERY AND PATTERNS.—Over 600 lots of tools, and articles of machinery, and all the patterns of the Matteawan Machine Company, will be sold in parcels, on the premises formerly of said Company, in Fishkill, to close a trust, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars see catalogues, by applying to T. J. B. Schenck, Esq., Matteawan; to John J. Monell, Esq., Newburgh; at No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to the undersigned.

E. W. FARRINGTON,
NEWBURGH, Feb. 4, 1862. Receiver, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

BOATS, SPARS, OLD COPPER, METAL, &c., at auction, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862, at the office of E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 East Houston-st., corner of Goerck: A quantity of boats, spars, old copper, metal windlasses, deck-houses, cabooses, &c. The articles are now at various shipyards. Parties wishing to see them will apply to E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 Houston-st., or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues and full particulars can be had.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 529 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

Household furniture, consisting of velvet-medallion carpets, spring-seat chairs, pier glasses, clock, chandeliers, office desks, double oak do., tables, cane-seat chairs, oil-cloth, stove, &c., maps, and a large Wilder's iron safe, 5 feet by 3 feet, and other furniture, without any reserve.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FEB. 20, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 23 West 41st-st. Also, leases of lots No. 389 Broadway and No. 444 Broome-st., adjoining, with buildings and improvements thereon. Also, three lots on south side 23d-st., 23 feet west of 3d-av., 25x100. Office No. 11 Pine-st.

W. M. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases second quality rubbers, together with a large variety of boots and shoes adapted, to the city and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of old spars, old copper, metal, &c., to be made at auction, this day, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the office of E. Hart, naval constructor, No. 490 Houston-st. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

BOOKS.—S. & J. BOGART, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., will sell by auction on TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely, by order of the constable, 400 vols. of Law and scarce public documents; also a quantity of illustrated works.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. BOWE, M. A.

A CARD.—GOLD MITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTItute, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., and Private Writing Academy, No. 6 4th-av., below 8th-st. Writing-lessons, $2 50; book-keeping, $5 per month. Private or class instruction day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INstruction in English, Classics, Mathematics or French.—A graduate of Yale College, of much experience, (speaking French fluently,) would instruct privately, for a weekly session, or in exchange for board. Address TEACHER, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 9th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. J. E. & J. FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants, prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERman lady, a successful teacher of much experience, desires an engagement for two or three hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the different English branches, together with German, French and music, or either of these separately, on moderate terms. References to present pupils given. Address GERMAN LADY, care of Mr. Christern, No. 764 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM EUROPE, who is a fine pianist and tarvist, and who is at present engaged in a school, wishes for a reengagement in a large institute or private seminary, where she would have the entire management of the musical department. She would not object to teaching French, which she speaks, and acquired in France. Address H. C. GRAHAM, Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, OR AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—An English lady of good connections is desirous of an engagement with a family; has lived several years in the best schools in Paris and Germany; her qualifications are English, French, German, Italian, music, singing and drawing; has a quick and pleasant method of imparting instruction to her pupils. References are kindly permitted to families of distinction. Address H. H., (Mrs. Hall's, No. 243 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Junior months not objected to.

ANNA M. GRADUATE OF MORE THAN ten years' experience, desires a few private or school engagements. He has been principal of various institutions in the State and New-England, and for the last few years has taught in city schools and in families. Terms moderate. Address J. O. N., 600 Grey, Fulton-square Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER wishes to obtain a situation as instructor in a private family, or would like the charge of a small school in some village. Testimonials of ability and competency will be furnished, if required. Address CLAY HARWOOD, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A TEACHER.—THE furniture and good will of a well established boys' school, for sale at a bargain. The house of a first-class house where the school is now located, having two years yet to run, may also be obtained at a low rate. Address SUCCESS, No. 230 *Tribune* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Celestial Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 437 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY —No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—pupils may commence at any time. Classes on Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. N. B.—A private soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Apply as above.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. Beekman, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A commodious house, situated in Yonkers on Palisade-av., within fifteen minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. It has all the modern improvements, bath-room supplied with hot and cold water, gas pipes, with a good vegetable garden and a well of excellent water. Possession can be given immediately or on the 1st of May, as preferred. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 81 Worth-st., or to A. M. HATCH, on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the dépôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine st., room 7.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNtry place at Scarsdale, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. There is a large stone house, with five acres of land, and all necessary outhouses. Inquire for particulars of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 463 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Brooklyn Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms, the grounds inclosing it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT FORT WASHington.—Seven acres, fine buildings, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; all modern improvements. Rent, $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE AT VANDERBILT'S LANDING—3 minutes' off; about ½ acre; fine stable, coach house, fruit, shrubbery; fine view; a perfect bower. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 23d place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 2d-av., near 9th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.; WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 25 Front-st.; or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 28 Sprng-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 37 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. IRVIN, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 60 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN ACRES of land, beautifully located, within 25 miles of New-York; price $500, for a modern-built dwelling-house between 8th and 25th sts., 2d and 4th avs. Address, stating particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD
Will be paid
For the recovery of a small
BLACK LEATHER BAG,
Containing packages addressed to the following persons:

1 page, W. B. Watkins.	1 parcel Henry Will.
1 page, A. Bragg.	1 parcel John Wheeler, jr..
1 page, Roarback & Manning.	1 parcel F. A. Goetze & Co.
1 page, A. Jacobson.	1 parcel A. Saxby.
1 page, Acker & Brown.	1 parcel C. Sacher.
1 page, Schiff, Reiss & Co.	

The bag was lost from a sleigh on SATURDAY, about 12½ P. M.,
Between Park-place and Warren-street.
The above reward will be paid for
THE BAG AND CONTENTS, BY
GEO. M. CURTIS,
Office of Adams Express Company,
No. 59 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, THE 3D ult., a black morocco wallet

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,686 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26	$653,843 25 — $296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,562,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 86	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,441,353 00

894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 ..... 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 ..... 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Coupons of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes due Feb. 19, paid on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN
PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
By
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

7 3-10 FEBRUARY AND AUGUST UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par, in current funds, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 4th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The polls will be held open from the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 42D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office,
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in the city or country. Apply to JOHN CORREJA, Jr., Architect, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.—*In the matter of the application of Alexander Fleming for an order for the election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.*—In open Court, this 22d day of January, A. D., 1862. Present, Hon. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge. The application of ALEXANDER FLEMING for an order for an election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company having been this day heard, and testimony having been taken therein in open Court, and it having, upon said hearing, been made manifest to the Court that all the material facts alleged in the said application and petition of said Fleming are true, and that no election of the Directors of said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, a corporation created by the laws of this State, has in fact been held since May, 1859, that being a period exceeding two years in succession previous to making said application by said Fleming, and it appearing to said Court that the order made by said Court herein on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1861, was duly served as therein directed. Therefore the said Court does hereby order and decree that a meeting of the stockholders of the said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company shall be held at the Grand Jury Room in the Court-house in the City and County of Milwaukee on the second MONDAY of March, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and continue thereafter without adjournment until all stockholders authorized to vote, and offering to vote at such election, shall have voted; and said election shall continue at least till 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and shall be held in conformity with law as to conducting said election and canvassing votes. And it is further ordered and decreed that this order and decree shall be published in the *Daily Wisconsin*, a newspaper printed in said city of Milwaukee, and also in the New-York *Times*, a newspaper printed in the City of New-York, at least once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the day on which said election is therein ordered and decreed to be held.—Dated Jan. 22, 1862.
By the Court. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge.
State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, ss.—I, W. H. JACOBS, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original order entered in the above entitled cause, that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof, as the same remains of record in my office.
In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1862. W. H. JACOBS, Clerk.
[L. S.]
ja31-law3wF By W. L. CLEAVER, Deputy.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIring no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 658 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.
SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst. upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of Feoruar, next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 10th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
S. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PERCENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also persons who claim to be entitled by law exempt from taxation, are required to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 13, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as herein before provided, application may be made by any person or persons feeling aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessment of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within three days of such application, and no alteration shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this Act, unless it shall appear, on such or other application, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the consideration of taxes, by reason of sickness of absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chap. 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
A. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 28th day of October, 1861, offered a reward of $100, and the payment of all necessary expenses, for the arrest and delivery to the Chief of Police in Boston, of one John W. Russell, charged with larceny from us; notice is hereby given that we revoke said offer of reward, etc., and caution all persons to refrain to offer to purchase of said Russell, on our account, from this date.
Boston, Feb. 5, 1862. JOHN C. BUTLER.
JOSEPH BUNCKLEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DOMONICO to present the same to the undersigned
J. GUEDIN, Sequeira.
HENRY BAPAL,
No. 5 Maiden-lane

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandise to the account of E. E. HASSE without written order from the undersigned. E. E. HASSE,
No. 125 Greenwich-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No 18 4th-av.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLIN & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom, likewise, all present outstanding accounts will be settled.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862. JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEILER & DIDIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation. F. WEILER.
Feb. 1, 1862. J. H. DIDIER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 124th and 125th sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 24 March. | SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana ..... $
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BAVARIA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking mails here for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, at 9:15 A. M., Mail, 9:15 A. M., Express, for Dunkirk, Accommodation, daily, 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Jr., Ticket-r.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NACOCHA will leave New-York, from foot of Jersey-st., North River, at 4 P. M., connecting with the Express Train for Philadelphia, leaving Camden Depot at 5:15 P. M. Express Train will leave Camden at 7:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 8:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	11:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10 to 1 P. M. Sunday sleeping car,) 6:15 P. M., only.	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave Jamaica 9 and 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Leave New-York at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for North Side, and Saturday to Yaphank, 4:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Hempstead, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of trains from the city.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 3:15, 4:25 and 5:30 P. M. for Nyack at 9:15 A. M. and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED.—A DENtist doing a good business for the present time in this city, wishes a partner with an equal amount of business to himself. A gentleman of energy, and a first-class dentist from the country, wishing to locate in the City, may purchase an interest if desirable. Address DENTIST, Station D, New-York.

$3,000.—A PERSON DOING A SMALL dry goods jobbing business would like to associate with himself for the season some one who can command $3,000 to $5,000 cash. The business will be to buy for cash and sell only for cash on delivery, and can all be settled up by the 10th of July. Address H. H., Box No. 134 Times Office.

$60.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THE above sum in a made store; business established; a young man preferred—one who can devote his time to the interest of the establishment. Call between the hours of 9 and 1 P. M. this day, at No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange would be willing to take a partner for the transaction of a strictly commission business. None need apply unless prepared to furnish some capital and the most satisfactory references. Application, in own name, may be addressed to A. B., Box 1,124 Post-office.

RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE WELLknown, first class restaurant, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. Apply to the owner, at No. 707 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1862."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 38 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST YIELDING for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton State and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 349 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN E. HOPPEL.

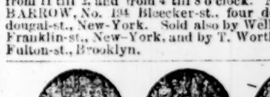
MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating, for sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without except ion the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by L. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' superseding remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainly, speedily, effectually, and for the entire removal on all disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' Touch Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $5 per dozen; mailed free, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical college, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 29 Bond-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 58 Clinton-st., near Lawrence and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, many years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals; this fully enables him to guarantee a cure in every case under them, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, etc., treated on the most approved principles. Those who are afraid of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 BANK-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted by all those in a private manner. A practice of great celebrity in the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been abused by quack advertisements, will find it to their interest to call, as they are being rapidly cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," evidently intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. For sale at 130 South Fifth-st., Philadelphia, and 129 Nassau-st., New-York City, or sent by

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chances of the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

Its Passage, with Slight Modifications, Probable.

Secretary Chase's Banking Scheme to be Pushed Through.

The Rumored Change in Gen. McClellan's Relations to the Army.

FAILURE OF THE PRISON EMBASSY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

CHANCES OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have had two long sessions on the Treasury Note bill, and the legal tender clause meets with great opposition. A majority of the Committee are opposed to it, but still it is believed that there is a majority in the Senate favorable to the measure as it came from the House, excepting that clause which was stricken out, for the payment of the interest on the bonds in coin. The Senate will insert that, and insist upon it. The House will yield this point.

SECRETARY CHASE'S BANK SCHEME.

The Ways and Means Committee have appointed a meeting to-morrow to take up and consider the bank scheme, as recommended by Secretary CHASE. The one reported by the Sub-Committee meets with great favor, but is strenuously opposed by the Northern banking interest. The Committee are determined, however, to press the matter and carry it, in the same manner as they did the Treasury Note bill

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RELATIONS TO THE ARMY.

There is still much talk here about the supposed change in Gen. McCLELLAN'S relations to the army. Nothing is done except in accordance with Gen. McCLELLAN'S wish. He was held responsible and abused for every military event throughout the United States, whether he could control it or not. This was not just, and it is very properly changed. With regard to Gen. BUELL, the Government has from the first given him almost unlimited discretion, and all the recent operations in Kentucky and Tennessee have been planned by BUELL.

THE SOUTHERN EMBASSY A FAILURE.

The rebel Government have sent word to HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES that they will not be admitted into the Confederate States to discharge any mission whatever. It must be admitted, considering the not very amicable relations between the authorities at Richmond and Washington, that the appointment of the Embassy to visit Southern prisons, &c., was decidedly cool. Notwithstanding this failure, it is understood that two prominent gentlemen, one from New-Jersey and one from New-York, are applying to succeed FISH and AMES. It is said that they claim the possession of such Southern sympathies as will let them in.

THE CONTRACT FRAUDS.

In consequence of the alleged corruptions which have been exposed by the Committees of Congress, in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in New-York and Philadelphia, the Secretary of War has determined that hereafter contracts will be given out in this City. No more private contracts will be made, but everything will be advertised and awarded to the lowest bidder. The Secretary of War is determined to give this plan a fair trial. It is stated to-day that twenty-five thousand coats made in Philadelphia and New-York for the army have just been condemned.

THE GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP.

Chevalier WIKOFF will to-morrow appear before the House Judiciary Committee, who are investigating the Government censorship. The liveliest curiosity exists to know what it is all about. Something funny is anticipated.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

During the week ending Feb. 8, fifty-one packages of articles for hospital use were received at the Hospital Dépôt of the Sanitary Commission in Washington, and 8,371 articles were delivered to the order of surgeons of the army of the Potomac. 207 sick soldiers were taken care of at the lodges of the Commission in Washington. Three medical inspectors of the Commission arrived during the week at Cumberland, to render assistance to the sick of Gen. LANDER'S column, and hospital supplies for one thousand privates were forwarded to them by way of Wheeling. Reports have been received from an inspector of the Commission, who was promptly on the ground with ample supplies for the wounded at the battle of Somerset. Inspectors have departed for Port Royal and Ship Island, with supplies in charge. Ample assorted supplies for the Burnside Expedition are ready at a seaport for transportation.

THE FRENCH PRESENTATION QUESTION.

The French Court presentation question, recently agitated in fashionable circles and the newspapers, is viewed in Washington as a matter unworthy of serious consideration, and certainly possessing no political significance. The request that the quality of the Americans desirous of being presented to the Emperor should be stated, was in accordance with the use of the Imperial household, and is not as a consequence a new feature in Court etiquette.

DR. CHEEVER.

Dr. CHEEVER preached another sermon this afternoon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in favor of Emancipation as a war measure.

DEATHS IN THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps since our last report:

General Hospital, Annapolis.

R. Seabring, Sixth N. H. Vol.
J. E. Huckins, Sixth N. H. Vol.
M. J. Dunkle, Sixth N. H. Vol.
Wm. H. Rugg, Sixth N. H. Vol.
O. M. Goldsmith, Sixth N. H. Vol.
E. D. Eastman, Sixth N. H. Vol.
H. E. Baker, Eleventh Conn. Vol.
J. W. Mills, Eighth Conn. Vol.
H. N. Cranall, Tenth Conn. Vol.
G. H. Baker, Eighth Conn. Vol.
B. Blackburn, Twenty-fourth Mass. Vol.
J. Sullivan, Twenty-fourth Mass. Vol.

Columbian Hospital, Georgetown.

E. D. Holley, Corporal, Co. I, Tenth N. J. Vol.
C. H. Hines, Corporal, Co. I, Second U. S. Cavalry.
B. H. Stone, Corporal, Co. G, Fourth Vt. Vol.

Elizabeth Hospital, Washington.

George Connor, Co. I, Thirty-sixth Penn. Vol.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.

F. H. Estelle, Co. K, Fifth N. J. Vol.

Circle Hospital, Washington.

George Hoffman, Co. I, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Thomas Casey, Fifty-seventh Penn. Vol.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama.

Francis Coon, Co. H, Forty-fourth N. Y. Vol.

At Camp.

James Gould, Fifty-sixth N. Y. Vol.
George Gould, Co. A, Fifty-sixth N. Y. Volunteers.
Reseum Allen, Co. H, Fiftieth N. Y. Volunteers.
Bernard Faulbruch, Co. C, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Chas. E. Brown, Co. A, Twenty-first Penn. Vol.
John Hays, Co. G, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Geo. Tanner, Co. F, Fifty-second Penn. Vol.
Chas. H. Anderson, Co. F, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Howell Reeves, Co. H, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Granville S. P. Arnold, Co. I, Sixth Penn. Cavalry.
Camden Pritchett, Co. H, Eighth Penn. Reserve Corps.
James Rose, Co. C, Third Penn. Reserve Corps.
Henry N. Maynard, Co. C, U. S. Engineer Corps.
Private Paul, Co. B, U. S. Engineer Corps.
James Smith, Co. C, First U. S. Chasseurs.
Timothy Granness, Co. E, First Berdan Sharpshooters.
Nathaniel Bachelder, Co. G, Second Berdan Sharpshooters.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR GERMANTOWN.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 8.

We have the following additional particulars of the handsome little dash of our cavalry yesterday, resulting in the capture of thirteen of the enemy.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Col. FRIEDMAN'S cavalry, the Cameron Dragoons, numbering 800 men, went out in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, for the purpose of capturing the secession pickets. They swept the country from Fairfax Court house to Hunter's Mills, perhaps a distance of five miles, going within half a mile of Germantown, which is several miles beyond the Court-house.

They drove in all the secession pickets, thirteen excepted, who belonged to the First North Carolina and STEWART'S Virginia Cavalry. These they captured, and last evening they were brought to Washington. They were found in a log house, and on being surprised, fired upon our scouts. One rebel was killed, and Capt. WILSON, of the Cameron Dragoons, was wounded in the neck. A Sergeant was also wounded.

The command was under Major Moss, of the Cameron Dragoons, though the portion of the regiment particularly engaged was led by Capt. Carrie, Gen. Smith's Assistant Adjutant General. He surprised the enemy's pickets at about daybreak, driving them back to Abraham Hornbeck's house, where their reserves (picket) consisting of two companies of cavalry, numbering between forty and fifty men each, were found. Most of them took to the surrounding woods, from whence they kept up a brisk fire on our party advancing upon the house, from which many shots were also fired ere the doors were burst in and the rebels sheltered in them were compelled to surrender.

When that occurred—after having fired about 500 shots in all without hitting a Union soldier—the rebels in the woods mounted and fled in the direction of Germantown, closely pursued by our attacking party. Their horses being fresh and ours jaded, however, enabled them to make good their escape.

Capt. ROBERT D'ORLEANS, (the Duc de Chatres,) of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, fortunately reached Gen. SMITH'S Headquarters about 3 A. M., and proceeded with Capt. CARRIE upon the expedition. We learn that he was in the foremost of the fray from its commencement to its end, and distinguished himself by the enthusiastic and impetuous courage with which his example animated the troops engaged, in the discharge of their duty.

They, too, the Cameron Dragoons, deserve great praise, for they proved themselves in all respects reliable soldiers.

We had one Captain wounded in the neck, and a Sergeant wounded in the leg. One of the enemy was left dead in the house, and among the prisoners was one wounded in the head.

At a later hour Maj. Moss, with a portion of the regiment with him, made a dash into the village of Fairfax Court House, and captured three prisoners, and a wagon-load of provisions drawn by a capital team of four horses. The men belonged to Field's regiment of Virginia cavalry.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Late Rebel Outrage—The Shooting of Rohr under a Flag of Truce—Destruction of a Large Portion of Harper's Ferry by Fire—Skirmishing, &c.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, Feb. 8.

On Thursday night, about 1 o'clock, Maj. TYNDALL'S pickets, stationed on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and along the village of Sandy Hook, were alarmed by a gunshot from the foot of London Heights, just below the mouth of the Shenandoah, followed by female shrieks of "Murder," and cries for "Help." Col. GEARY, who was at the Major's quarters, immediately ordered a corps of riflemen to concentrate opposite the point whence the cries emanated, and fire continuously on the level of the road at the foot of the mountain, and on both sides of the house where the cries were heard. The order was obeyed, and when the morn broke it was learned that the house of the widow STIERS had been broken into and ransacked for salt, tea and sugar, by a gang of 15 or 20 men, supposed to belong to Capt. BAYLOR'S guerrillas; and, also, that the woman had been maltreated because a signal shot had been fired by her son.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a flag of truce was displayed in a landing arch in the railroad wall, just above the recent Harper's Ferry bridge, where an angular flight of steps led from the town side of the stone embankment under the railroad track to the river. The person waving the flag and calling for a boat was the only one in sight, and he was "colored." A boat with the ferryman and a gentleman named GEO. ROHR, (a loyal Virginian, whose property had been destroyed because of his Union sentiments,) went over to respond to the summons of humanity. As the boat neared the arch, ROHR remarked to the ferryman that the man with the flag of truce was not a negro, but a white man painted; nevertheless it was decided to land and see what was wanted. The boat was pushed stern foremost into the arch, ROHR being seated in the stern. By the dim light it was discovered that the fairway was thronged with men, and before the boat could be started forward, a man, pronounced by the deceased to be Capt. BAYLOR, fired a musket, the ball taking effect in ROHR'S right thigh, passing through the leg, and coming out just above the knee. The wounded man, finding he had been entrapped, fired his musket into the recess, when a second ball struck him in the shoulder, and, passing downward, came out below the right breast.

When it became known, on this side, that ROHR had been shot, our riflemen poured volley after volley into the landing arch, and such places as the enemy might conceal themselves in. The battery on the Maryland Heights opened on the houses in the rear, and the pickets in Sandy Hook discovered a squadron of cavalry and footmen pushing up the Shenandoah road, in the direction of Charlestown. A squad of foot soldiers were also discovered on the London side of the Shenandoah, behind the abutment of the burnt bridge, but beyond the range of our rifles.

The buildings which had concealed the party of murderers from view, and shielded them from the riflemen, had long been the rendezvous, day and night, of the enemy's scouting parties, who were thus enabled to approach unseen, and fire upon our pickets. Their destruction had heretofore been contemplated, but desisted from out of consideration for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who had considerable property therein. Col. GEARY, however, ordered their immediate destruction by fire, and failing to ignite by shells, Major TYNDALL detailed Lieut. GREENWALT, of Company F, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, with ten men, to proceed to the other side and set fire to them, which they speedily accomplished, bringing back several trophies dropped in hasty retreat by the murdering party, among which was a splendid Minié musket, loaded but not capped.

The houses fired were the Wager, Galt and Railroad Hotels, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dépôt, the Winchester Railroad Dépôt, WELCH'S store, the Telegraph Office, and the dwelling houses of Mrs. WAGER, Mrs. DARIN, Mrs. ELLEN CHAMBERS, GEORGE CHAMBERS, and WM. J. STEVENS, none of which were occupied.

The destruction of this block now gives our pickets and battery-men a view of the Shenandoah road from Charlestown, and will enable our men to protect the village in daylight from any clandestine occupancy by the enemy's forces, as well as give them a warm reception if they should attempt to advance in force by their favorite and hitherto protected route. The conflagration was magnificent, the volume of smoke and flame almost concealing the surrounding mountain heights, and enveloping the doomed town. Occasionally a concealed shell or gun would explode in the burning buildings, and give a temporary relief to our cannoneers and riflemen by a hope that they were the guns of an approaching enemy.

The once populous town of Harper's Ferry now contains but seven families—all good Unionists—numbering, perhaps, forty souls all told. During the shelling, these, as has long been customary, hung out white flags, and their domiciles were accordingly respected by our cannoneers.

When your correspondent ascended the Maryland Heights in the afternoon none of the rebels were visible except a squad of cavalry stretched across the road at Smallwood's, behind Bolivar, nor were more than a dozen citizens seen in the three villages of Harper's Ferry, Camptown and Bolivar for several hours. Squads of the enemy's cavalry were occasionally seen on the road near Charlestown, but their numbers did not indicate any important movement.

At 5 o'clock three of the enemy's cavalry came down the Charlestown road, and dismounting entered the Ferry. A few moments later, one made his appearance with a flag of truce on a platform car, standing directly over the landing arch, where his associates had committed the murder in the morning by the use of an emblem held sacred in war, even by the most barbarous and debased nations of the earth. Immediately two hundred cocked Enfield rifles covered his form, and two twelve-pounders, loaded with Scriber's Patent Cartridges, (railroad spikes and iron slugs,) were trained to bear upon the same spot. The men were almost insane to revenge the death of their late comrade, but were prevented by a gesture from Col. GEARY. The bearer of the flag came from Charlestown, and was sent to request that the body of young CARLISLE, a deceased volunteer in the disunion ranks from Maryland, might be sent over for interment to-day. The Colonel responded that Maryland soil was no fit resting-place for the bodies of traitors, and as the flag of truce had been violated in the morning, that game could not be played on him twice in one day. The flag responded that the act of the morning was unauthorized, and would be punished. Col. GEARY responded that the first shot was fired by the officer in command, and that he had no confidence in any such assertions. "I will give you five minutes," said the Colonel, "to get beyond the reach of my guns. I have no more to say." The bearer of the flag and his companions were suddenly on the Charlestown road, and promptly at the expiration of the five minutes, one of the 12-pounders discharged its iron messengers in the line of their retreat.

It was subsequently ascertained that the bearers of the flag were BAYLOR'S men; that it was BAYLOR who fired the first shot at ROHR, and the flagman was disguised and painted as a negro, to decoy our boat into the trap.

Some time ago, ROHR was driven from Harper's Ferry, (where he owned a handsome property, and was carrying on a flourishing carriage manufactory business,) on account of his fidelity to the Union. His property was destroyed and confiscated, and he, after securing the retreat of his wife to this side, devoted his whole time to the Government in designating the Secessionists from the Union people who sought to cross into Maryland. He was highly esteemed and honored by all our officers. His widow, who is now destitute, is a Pennsylvania lady, and deserves the consideration of the Government and the Union people.

During the morning, two of the enemy were killed outright by our shells, and others were wounded.

During the conflagration, a man in citizen's dress was seen walking to and fro, between the abutment of the Shenandoah bridge and the house of widow KIPES. After witnessing his motions for some time, Col. GEARY ordered a squad of his Sharpshooters to try the range upon him—the distance not being less than 1,200 yards. At the first volley the fellow ran up the road and fell—he attempted to rise and fell again—a cloud of smoke momentarily hid him from view, and when it rose he was nowhere to be seen. Near where he fell, a fissure in the rocks was discovered, and a boat with six men crossed and went up the road at a double-quick; arriving at the rock the man was discovered unharmed, snugly ensconced in the opening of the rock, and the squad returned with him as prisoner. On being interrogated he stated that he belonged to the Virginia Militia at Leesburgh, and came up to visit an uncle. Col. GEARY, believing him to be a spy, thought he had better be turned over to Uncle Sam. He gave his name as HENRY DERDORF. A deserter from Leesburgh, named SAMUEL T. CRIM, previously found his way to the river opposite Sandy Hook, and was ferried over.

Yesterday morning a considerable body of foot and mounted men were discovered on the road at the east side of London Heights, but they retreated without coming within range.

JACKSON is reliably reported to be still at Winchester. On returning there from his late tour, he denounced his officers as a set of "d—d cowards," his men as half traitors, and sent his resignation to Richmond. The authorities there requested him to withdraw it, and he will probably do so under a promise of a higher position.

Brig.-Gen. LORING, at last accounts received here, was at Romney with five thousand men.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States transport *Philadelphia*, lying at the pier, foot of Warren-street, North River, is coaling and taking in subsistence stores, and will sail in a day or two for Port Royal.

The steamship *Delhi*, lying at the foot of Beach-street, is loading supplies, and having her berths fitted up for the accommodation of troops, who are awaiting her arrival at Boston. She will be attached to Gen. Butler's Expedition.

The brig *East*, lying at Pier No. 10, North River, has been chartered by Government, and is loading with stores and ammunition. Her place of destination is not known.

The ship *S. R. Mallory*, at Pier No. 51, East River, is loading, and having her berths fitted up for the use of troops, and will sail soon for Key West.

The bark *Tycoon*, at Pier No. 47, East River, is also loading for Key West. Her cargo will consist, in part, of a large quantity of ordnance. She will take troops.

The schooner *Henry W. Johnson*, (formerly a wrecker,) lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, has been chartered by Government, and will sail in a few days for Hatteras with a cargo consisting, in part, of steam-pumps, &c.

THAT FLAG OF TRUCE.

Regarding the flag of truce which recently arrived in Washington, "Occasional," writing to the Philadelphia *Press*, says that "it amounted to nothing—at least, to nothing that can excite hopes among our secret foes, or fears among our honest friends. This much only am I permitted to state—that either the bearer of the flag, or his documents, have left the impression on the public mind that the secession conspiracy is on the eve of being crushed out. The leaders feel it, and dread the coming storm. All that is necessary to hasten and to complete it is continued activity on the part of the army, and continued confidence on the part of the people in the administration of the General Government."

Another correspondent of the same paper says:

"I am enabled to state, on official authority, that there is no truth in the report that the dispatches brought here by the late rebel flag of truce relates to the execution of Col. CORCORAN, and other prisoners, if the bridge-burners in Missouri are hanged. The true nature of the dispatches has not yet been disclosed, but they will afford matter for frequent consultations of the Cabinet."

New-Jersey.

DEATH FROM SUICIDE.—Mrs. WM. WIER, a young married woman, residing in Washington-street, Jersey City, who attempted suicide on Wednesday last, by cutting a frightful gash in her throat, died yesterday from the injury. Mrs. WIER was in ill health, and was laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers DOYLE, MCDONOUGH, HOLDEN and CHAROTTE, made a descent upon a porter-house, corner of Steuben and Prospect-street, Jersey City, and arrested four men, charged with being engaged in gambling with cards. The men, whose names are PATRICK FARLEY, PATRICK DANEY and EDWARD COLLERY, gave bonds to appear for examination.

Arrivals in the City.

Professor Louis Agassiz and lady, from Cambridge, Mass.; Gen. Stahel, of Gen. Blenker's Division, B. J. Carlisle, from England, and James H. Hollister, from Port Royal, are at the Everett House.

Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, Judge Smalley, of Vermont, E. A. Chapin, of Keene, N. H., and Nathan Appleton, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut; Hon. John M. Jaycox, of Syracuse; Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Africa*; Capt. Lee, of the U. S. Navy; J. Lockwood and Dr. Young, from Paris; C. C. Douglass, from Lake Superior, and G. Lancaster and G. W. Small, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, and John McCullough, from Philadelphia; Hon. F. F. Low, of California; Lieut.-Col. Egan, of the Fortieth N. Y. V.; Mr. W. Warne, of St. Louis, and E. Pollock, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Purviance, of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*; Hon. W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo; J. B. Olyphant, of the United States Navy; R. M. Corwin, of Ohio, and C. D. Fessenden, of Maine, are at the Astor House.

Judge Whiting, of Troy; C. Kepperl, of Missouri, and Mr. Prado, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

S. R. Roe, of West Point; C. H. Kilgour, of Connecticut; R. G. Boardman and W. C. Morey, of Boston, Col. A. Noxon, of Troy; B. P. Cheeney of Boston, and G. M. Mitchell, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.—The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the month of January, 1862:

	New-York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Demilt Dispensary.	Grd'Totals.
No. of Male Patients	1,410	801	1,024	979	4,664
No. of Female Patients	2,347	924	1,480	1,373	6,123
Totals	3,757	1,575	2,504	2,351	10,187
Treated at Dwellings	740	455	647	654	2,516
Treated at Dispensaries	2,977	1,150	1,857	1,697	7,681
Primary Vaccinations	91	72	180	72	417
Revaccinations	51	33	174	45	303
Whole No. Vaccinated	144	105	354	117	720
Number of Adults	2,507	997	1,709	1,353	6,906
Number of Children	1,250	648	1,795	998	4,191
No. of Native Patients	1,520	740	1,490	1,022	3,482
No. of Foreign Patients	2,237	835	1,104	1,329	5,505
No. sent to Hospital	53	18	121	53	185
Number of Deaths	29	12	30	12	68
Prescriptions dispensed	7,244	2,982	4,990	4,419	19,615

The principal causes of death were phthisis, variola, marasmus and scarlatina. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were phthisis and scarlatina.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU will bring his second operatic season to a close this evening, when the sixth performance will be given, and the manager's promise fulfilled to the letter. The opera selected for the occasion is BELLINI'S "Somnambula"—Miss KELLOGG sustaining, for the first time, the *rôle* of *Amina*. The cast in other respects is all that could be desired.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S Concerts commence on Tuesday next, at Niblo's Saloon, and we need scarcely say that they are the musical sensation of the season. Not only as a player but as a composer, does Mr. GOTTSCHALK come before his countrymen. His command of the piano-forte is absolute; his execution prodigious; his power astonishing; his genius unquestionable. The pieces which he will play to-morrow evening cannot fail to exhibit these saliencies; they are a transcription of the overture to "William Tell," for two pianos, a Fantasia di Bravura on "Rigoletto; two original *morceaux* entitled "Murmures Æolian," and "Pastorello e Cavaliero Fableau," and the famous "Banjo" piece. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by Miss ISABELLA HINCKLEY, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor MANCUSI, Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUR, and Mr. MAX MARETZEK, the latter conducting.

The fourth and last night (Saturday) of Mr. GRAU'S Italian Opera season in Brooklyn was devoted to the performance of Brooklyn's favorite opera, "La Traviata." No other opera draws such crowded houses, and on no occasion do the good people so liberally patronize librettos and bouquets as when "La Traviata" is on the bills. Miss KELLOGG, who improves on every renewal of acquaintance, dressed, acted and sang admirably. She was in good spirits and enjoyed to the utmost the occasion and the applause it drew forth. BRIGNOLI also did his best, and beyond that we can ask nothing.

But there praise must stop. MANCUSI, whose cold interfered somewhat with the entire discharge of his duty, labored hard and had neither applause or pleasure for his pains. The others did as usual. The scene-shifting, always at the Academy a laborious undertaking, was more conspicuously noisy than usual and up to the ordinary bungling mark.

Mr. GRAU deserves from Brooklyn a hearty recognition of his services. He has kept all his promises, broken no engagement, and given them "Traviata" twice. What more can they ask?

On Thursday GOTTSCHALK opens at the Athenæum in Brooklyn, under the management of Mr. GRAU, and we are pleased to hear that there is every prospect for a prosperous season.

Mr. WALLACK revived two of MORTON'S pieces last week, namely, "Town and Country" on Wednesday, and "Speed the Plough" on Thursday. Both were eminently successful, but the latter was deservedly the favorite of the twain, and will doubtless bear many repetitions. In "Town and Country" the melodramatic element is used somewhat too freely, and the dialogue is profuse, and occasionally superfluous. It seems, indeed, as if MORTON had chosen a canvas too large for his subject, but had filled it up, nevertheless, with workmanship more or less good, in order that it might pass muster as a five-act play. The characters are for the most part conventional, the leading *rôle* of *Reuben Glenroy* being particularly so. Mr. LESTER WALLACK does not take unkindly to such parts, and indeed seems to relish an occasional taste of the spasmodic school. Certain it is that the crudities of the hero were not softened by that gentleman's impersonation, however much the character may have gained in picturesqueness and force by his knowledge of stage effect. Mr. BLAKE, as *Coxey*, the lover of cities, was extremely good, and by the unctuous worldliness of his gentility, succeeded in placing the Welsh mountains—notwithstanding their moral atmosphere—in a false position. We were glad to welcome Miss HENRIQUES in a part of some importance, *Rosalie*, and to notice that she was carefully exact in her study, (which was not the case with all the artists,) and quiet and natural in her impersonation. Mrs. HOEY had but little to do, except to represent a fashionable city beauty, and this she succeeded in effecting by rare taste in the way of dress, and good breeding in the few interviews with which she is favored. "Speed the Plough" is altogether a superior work to "Town and Country." It is filled with excellent situations, and, although the plot is still diffuse, the threads are gathered up with a masterly hand. And, what is of equal importance, there are pleasant contrasts of situation and character. We need scarcely add that there is a strong undertow of melodrama, for MORTON was the sensation writer of his day and delighted in the lowering thunder-clouds of romance. With one or two exceptions the play was acted in a way that left nothing whatever to be desired. Mr. LESTER WALLACK as *Bob Hardy* had a part which could not have been improved if the author had measured him for it. The light and airy way in which he stepped from a boast to a blunder, was supremely amusing. Mr. BLAKE, as *Sir Abel*, was richer than usual, and in the last act kept the house in a constant roar of laughter. Mr. HOLLAND, as *Farmer Ashfield*, and Mrs. VERNON as the *Dame*, were alike perfect; of the gentleman it may truly be said that we knew not his dramatic worth until the present season. Mr. FISHER, as *Harry*, was a little demonstrative, as he is apt to be in such purely conventional and entirely uninteresting parts. Miss HENRIQUES as *Susan Ashfield*, looked charmingly and played with the simple grace for which she is justly winning the esteem of the public. Some of the other characters might have had better representatives, especially the *Sir Philip Blandford* whose choicey twinges of remorse and guilty churlishness were rendered with more than sufficient prominence. Both plays were placed on the stage in a creditable way, and introduced some new scenery. They will be repeated during the week, "Speed the Plow" being given to-night.

Miss LAURA KEENE, we are happy to hear, is recovering rapidly from her recent indisposition. Her name is already announced in a new piece, called "Macarthy, or Peep o' Day," which will be produced in the course of a week or two. It is a dramatic version of one of the O'Hara tales, and a play on the same subject, by FALCONER, has lately met with great success in London. Until "Macarthy" is in readiness, "Our American Cousin" will, we presume, maintain its position on the bills.

Originality in the art terpsichorean is a thing that one so seldom looks for, that it is apt to take us by surprise when it does come. From time immemorial we have been accustomed to see certain *tours* performed in a certain way, and to expect nothing more than a greater or lesser display of physical activity in their execution. Signora CUBAS flashed upon us some months since with a method vehemently heterodox and a style so startlingly original that the town was carried by storm. There was a miraculous energy in her dancing which made people wink, and a lustre in her eyes which made tremble. The national dances of Spain were never seen to such advantage, and the Winter Garden speedily became too small for the admirers of the lady. Having accomplished fame in this particular, it only remained for Signora CUBAS to give us a specimen of her originality in a totally different style of dancing, and this she does in the "Naiad Queen." The dances and *poses* introduced in this piece are quite remarkable for their freshness and elegance. They are, we need scarcely add, the main attraction, and nightly fill the house with fashionable audiences. Mr. J. S. CLARKE commences the seventh week of his engagement to-night, and will play, for the first time in this City, BURTON'S famous *rôle* of *Aminadab Sleek* in the "Serious Family."

The great combination Company at Niblo's Garden continues to divide the patronage of the public in a way that must be satisfactory to the management. To-night, SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of "Hamlet" will be played for the last time, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT sustaining the *rôle* of the Danish Prince. On Monday next, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. COLLINS commence an engagement here, reviving BOURCICAULT'S play of the "Colleen Bawn" for the occasion.

At Barnum's Museum, the little Commodore is the principal attraction, and draws prodigiously. There are, nevertheless, excellent entertainments in the lecture-room, (the "Naiad Queen,") and a thousand curiosities to be seen in other parts of the building.

The unbroken success of Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage leaves nothing to be said, except that the exciting panorama is still on exhibition at Hope Chapel.

Messrs. MILLS & MOLLENHAUER gave the first of their classical *soirées* on Monday last. Dodworth's Saloon was well attended, but by no means crowded. The programme opened with BEETHOVEN'S Quartette in E minor, a work too well known to need any comment. It was well played, but to our taste it would have been better if the leading instrument had displayed less sentimentality. Mr. MILLS cannot be accused of the same fault; his tendencies are rather the other way. In the manuscript Ballade, however, he attained the requisite warmth, and was admirable. The composition is one of the best we have yet seen from the pen of Mr. MILLS; the theme is chaste in its character and admits of a good deal of artistic expansion. In CHAPIN'S *Berceuse*, the performer had an opportunity of displaying the remarkable technical command he possesses over the most intricate passages of the instrument, but whilst there was absolutely nothing to desire in roundness and clearness of perception, it seemed to us that the performance lacked the dreamy quietude which such a piece requires. The well-known waltz with which Mr. MILLS completed his series of solos was given with the greatest precision. GADE'S Sonata for piano and violin; a solo for the violincello, (played excellently by Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER,) and a quintette by SCHUMANN, completed the programme. We would suggest to Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER that it is necessary to be more minute in the description of the pieces they play. It is not sufficient to say "Quintette," merely, for that circumstance is sufficiently explained by the appearance of five performers. The special information which a classical programme should afford is *what* quartette—the opus, the key, and the movements. Entertainments of first-class excellence, like these, should exhibit no evidence of slovenliness. Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER will give their next *soirée* on Monday next, the 17th inst.

A new star has made the dramatic firmament interesting. Mrs. AUGUSTA PAGE, who appeared in this City as a reader last Spring, has recently achieved great success by her personations of *Juliet*, *Desdemona* and *Lady Teazle*. Her *début* was made at Buffalo, where a complimentary benefit was given her on the 25th of last month, as a token of the great talent displayed by her in her personations.

Mr. HORACE WATERS has just published a spirited "National Union March" by Mr. CHARLES REHM. It is dedicated to the President.

Mrs. MATILDA HERON STOEPEL has completed her highly successful engagement at the Boston Museum, and is succeeded by Miss KATE BATEMAN, of whom the newspapers speak very highly.

The Arion Society gave an excellent concert last evening, at Irving Hall, assisted by some of the best instrumental artists in the City. Several admirable male choruses were rendered by the members of the Society.

M. JUIGNET will give his fifth Soirée Française at Irving Hall, to-morrow evening. The comedy called "Livre 3, Chapitre 1," and the vaudeville "L'amour dans le Mariage," will be given, together with a musical intermezzo.

We learn with much pleasure that Madame DE LUSSAN, an artist well known and highly appreciated in Brooklyn, will shortly make her *début* on the operatic stage, under the protectorate of Manager GRAU. Madame DE LUSSAN comes of a good musical stock, and belongs to the school of ROSSINI. It is said that the lady will make her first appearance in about three weeks.

The Army Bill Before the Senate—The Reduction of Pay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is certainly rational and commendable that Congress should seek to economize in this time for great sacrifice and disinterested patriotism. But it is truly marvellous, if not positively ridiculous and absurd, that Members coolly forget themselves in the patriotic work of retrenchment—that they leave their own pay and perquisites intact, and propose no curtailing of the pay of civil officers, whose name is legion, while they so ruthlessly apply the pruning-knife to the emoluments of those amid the wear, waste, extortion, hardship, and danger of the tented field. Shame, shame—a thousand times shame to those rioting amid the emoluments and spoils of office themselves, who even propose so partial and unjust a bill! Why, in the name of Reason and Justice, should those in luxury, ease, and quiet, in the peace department, make no sacrifice, while those wintering in tents as soldiers never did before, here in camp, struggling with hard Nature among an unfriendly people, and there facing danger and death upon the battle-field, are called upon to sacrifice so much of their hard-earned wages? Can any one in either House of Congress answer? Then let them pause before they perpetrate an act of such bold partiality and injustice, and subject the brave officers in the field to such indignity and outrage. Is it not difficult enough, amid the anxieties, rivalries and strifes of the hour, to maintain harmony of aim and of deed between the civil and military arms, if mutual justice be done? If the one outrage, dispirit, and provoke the other, may not unutterable woe betide the nation? When Congressmen begin at home with the patriotic work of retrenchment, and push it through the entire civil list, the military will vie with them in patriotism and generosity. But let them beware how they impose burdens which they are unwilling to bear.

Another feature of this bill which must make it odious to every noble and Christian mind, is the proposed reduction of the pay of Chaplains. Why the hand of the economists should be laid most heavily upon the official representatives of religion in the army, no sane man can tell. The partiality and rank injustice of the bill is proclaimed by the following table:

	Pay per Month.	Proposed Pay.
Major-General	$420 00	$300 00
Brigadier-General	333 00	240 00
Colonel	218 00	200 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	194 00	180 00
Major	175 00	150 00
Surgeon, of 10 years' service	227 00	180 00
Surgeon, of less than 10 years' service	187 00	150 00
Chaplain	155 50	80 00
Captain	148 00	120 00
First Lieutenant	108 50	100 00
Second Lieutenant	103 50	80 00

The above table we have taken from the newspapers, and we believe it substantially correct. Now look at the figures and see how the reduction of Chaplains' pay compares, or rather how it contrasts, with that of other officers. It is now the eighth grade from the highest and fourth from the lowest among the above-named commissioned officers. The Senate bill proposes to make it the lowest. Can it be that in this enlightened and Christian age there are men in the high places of Republican America who would thus injure and degrade the representatives of Christianity in the army, and insult and outrage the sentiment of Christiandom? *O tempora! O mores!* In the war to gain our constitutional liberty, Chaplains had the rank and pay of Majors. In this to maintain it they have the rank and pay of Captains of cavalry. Senator SHERMAN'S bill proposes that they have the rank and pay—the reduced pay—of Second Lieutenants. We need not argue the relative merits, attainments and usefulness of Chaplains as compared with other officers. Such argument is not needed with those who can appreciate them and their work. With those who cannot, who seem possessed of an habitual if not an inborn enmity toward the advocates of virtue and piety, surely argument would be useless. Presuming that, as a class, they compare favorably with their associates, why are they singled out and made special and signal instances of retrenchment? They would, doubtless, follow with alacrity those who legislate in the rugged path of sacrifice. Were they members of Congress, they would probably seek to be examples to the civil and military flock. We beseech Congress to forbear, and be just and impartial toward Chaplains, unless they design, by such measures as have been proposed, to persecute all worthy of their sacred office from the army. Will members thus make themselves and the country odious and despised throughout the Christian world?

We here question the wisdom of those Chaplains who, at a small meeting in Washington, presumed to speak for the Chaplains of the great United States Army. I refer to those who, in a memorial to the Senate, of the 17th of January, consented to a reduction of from $155 per month to $120